

## HOLD GOODS.

Consists of Two  
SECTION ONE  
CIRCULATION  
400,000  
300,000—Sunday.  
300,000 Daily.

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# FINAL WORD TO KAISER

**LOCATE VILLA  
LAIR 13 MILES  
FROM PARRAL**

**South Wires State De-  
partment of Bandit's  
Hiding Place.**

**NEAR APRIL 10 FIGHT.**

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**NEAR APRIL 10 FIGHT.**

**Bordens Advance  
Milk to 9 Cents;  
Robertson Acts**

**Break Strike Agreement  
on Grounds They "Can-  
not Live."**

**OTHERS MAY FOLLOW**

Milk is going up.

Officials of Bordens Condensed Milk  
company, which supplies approximately  
20 per cent of the milk used in Chicago,  
announced last night that they will raise  
their price from 8 to 9 cents a quart, be-  
ginning tomorrow morning.

Whatever assurances were given that  
prices would not be raised following the  
settlement of the farmers' milk strike on  
April 7 were withdrawn unconditionally.

"We simply cannot sell milk at 8 cents  
and live," said John J. Fitzpatrick, Bor-  
den's Chicago manager.

**Call Dealers' Conference.**

On being notified of the firm's action  
Health Commissioner John Dill Robert-  
son said at once that he will call a con-  
ference of the dealers this morning "to  
see what can be done." He intimated that  
in some cases the dealers will be acting in  
bad faith if they follow the lead of the  
Bordens, though he made no charge  
against the latter concern.

The other dealers were taken completely  
by surprise. Mrs. J. Mix declared without  
a moment's hesitation that his price will  
go up as soon as he can arrange it. The  
rest said it would take a day or two for  
them to decide what action they will take.

**Mix to Follow Suit.**

"I didn't know anything about it until  
my newspaper fellows began calling up,"  
said Mr. Mix. "You know I raised the  
price to 9 cents once, but I had to back  
down."

"If Bordens needs the money it's a cinch  
I do. There's no profit in milk at 8 cents  
a quart since the raise in price by the  
farmers. And, as I understand it, this  
raise is only in the price for quarts."

**Explains Cause of Rise.**

"Our increased price reflects only the  
quart bottles of milk," said Mr. Fitzpat-  
rick in explaining the Borden announce-  
ment. "Milk pints, cream, buttermilk,  
and the unsweetened condensed milk car-  
ried by our drivers will remain as they  
were."

"I don't know what the other dealers  
will do about this, but it doesn't make  
any difference. We keep books and we  
keep them scientifically. We know ex-  
actly what our profits and losses are on  
each quart of milk we handle, and we  
know we cannot now sell milk at 8 cents  
a quart and stay in business."

"We don't propose to sacrifice the qual-  
ity of our product and to keep it up we've  
got to get 9 cents."

**Health Chief Asks Why?**

"I have called a conference of the milk  
dealers for 11 o'clock tomorrow," said  
Health Commissioner John Dill Robert-  
son. "I want to see what can be done  
toward keeping the price at 8 cents."

"The advance in price paid to the  
farmers under the recent settlement  
amounts to only one-quarter to one-third  
of a cent a quart. If any raise in price  
is to be made why should it be a whole  
cent?"

**THAW IS GRANTED DIVORCE  
ON CHARGE OF INFIDELITY.**

Slayer of Stanford White Awarded  
Decree in Pittsburgh—Disclaims  
Parentage of Wife's Child.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 19.—Harry K.  
Thaw today was granted a di-  
vorce from Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, for lo-  
cal of whom he killed Stanford White of Mad-  
ison Square roof garden a little less than  
ten years ago.

Thaw charged his wife with infidelity  
while he was in Mathewson asylum. A  
number of prominent men are mentioned  
as co-respondents. The testimony was  
heard before a master in chancery, who  
recommended granting a decree.

Thaw disclaimed parentage of Russell  
("Pom Pom") Thaw, Evelyn's young-  
est son, and who she says is Thaw's child.  
Under the provisions of the will of Thaw's  
father, William Thaw, "Pom Pom" will  
be one of the heirs to Harry's estate un-  
less it is established that Harry is not  
the father. Under the elder Thaw's will  
his children are not given disposing pow-  
ers, their estates going to their legal  
guardians.

**THE WEATHER.**

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1916.

Chicago and vicinity—  
Showers Thursday,  
followed by cooler in  
afternoon; Friday  
probably fair and  
cooler; strong south-  
erly winds, shifting  
to westerly; rain  
likely; strong prob-  
ably; fair and cool;  
fresh to strong prob-  
ably; rain likely.

Illinois—Showers  
Thursday, cooler in  
afternoon; Friday prob-  
ably fair and cool;  
fresh to strong prob-  
ably; rain likely.

Minnesota—Showers  
Thursday, cooler in  
afternoon; Friday prob-  
ably fair and cool;  
fresh to strong prob-  
ably; rain likely.

Wisconsin—Showers  
Thursday, cooler in  
afternoon; Friday prob-  
ably fair and cool;  
fresh to strong prob-  
ably; rain likely.

Michigan—Showers  
Thursday, cooler in  
afternoon; Friday prob-  
ably fair and cool;  
fresh to strong prob-  
ably; rain likely.

Indiana—Showers  
Thursday, cooler in  
afternoon; Friday prob-  
ably fair and cool;  
fresh to strong prob-  
ably; rain likely.

Ohio—Showers  
Thursday, cooler in  
afternoon; Friday prob-  
ably fair and cool;  
fresh to strong prob-  
ably; rain likely.

Pennsylvania—Showers  
Thursday, cooler in  
afternoon; Friday prob-  
ably fair and cool;  
fresh to strong prob-  
ably; rain likely.

Maryland—Showers  
Thursday, cooler in  
afternoon; Friday prob-  
ably fair and cool;  
fresh to strong prob-  
ably; rain likely.

## THE STATE PRESENTS ITS CASE.

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**BERLIN SILENT ON ISSUE:  
WAITS FOR NOTE IN FULL.**

Press Makes No Attempt to Fore-  
cast Result—London Points to  
War Peril.

BERLIN, April 19.—Not a line of tele-  
graphic news on the forthcoming Amer-  
ican note or German-American relations  
has been printed here since a brief bul-  
letin yesterday afternoon announcing  
that the note was ready. The German  
authorities, who have and unfortunate  
experience with unofficial forecasts and  
summaries of earlier notes, on which un-  
friendly comment in Germany was based,  
have taken measures to insure that noth-  
ing shall be published until the full au-  
thentic text of the latest communication  
from Washington is available.

**London Points to Peril.**

LONDON, April 20, 3 a. m.—The morn-  
ing papers all devote considerable space  
to the American situation. The Daily  
Chronicle says editorially:

"It is difficult to suppose that the Ger-  
man government, stated by the sub-  
marine successes of the last six weeks,  
will accept President Wilson's terms.  
Diplomatic relations between Berlin and  
Washington will be broken off. The re-  
sulting situation will not be a state of  
war, but may easily develop into war."

**Aviator Has Narrow Escape.**

One of his bombs failed to leave the ma-  
chine after it had been ignited and, in-  
stead, exploded on the wing of his ma-  
chine, tearing the wing covering and  
fuselage and splintering the frail wooden  
ribs of the cockpit where he sat. For-  
tunately the wing supports were not  
broken, or the aeroplane and its pilot  
might have dropped to the sidewalk be-  
low.

The purpose of Thompson's flight was  
to demonstrate what an air fleet might  
do to New York on a sudden night raid  
after leaving an enemy fleet out in the  
ocean.

**Eight "Bombs" Drop.**

The explosives consisted of eight bomb  
shells, such as are fired from mortars  
in Fourth of July celebrations; one  
parachute bomb with a parachute at-  
tached, such as are used on the French  
front for illuminating night attacks and  
known as "star shells"; and eighteen  
electric showers for illuminating the path  
of the aeroplane through the sky.

The star shells were made at 8:37 o'clock at the  
last.

**THEORY AIR RAID  
"RUINS" GOTHAM**

Test Bombs Hit Woolworth and  
Other Big Buildings—Avia-  
tor Near Real Death.

New York, April 19.—(Special.)—New  
York was bombarded from the sky to-  
night, although those who witnessed the  
attack were few. In theory before the  
clock on Trinity's tower had struck 9 the  
building had been demolished by a bomb  
dropped from a height of about 4,000 feet  
from an invisible aeroplane, and the  
Woolworth, Equitable, and Whitehall  
buildings had ceased to be landmarks on  
Manhattan Island.

Although the bombardment was only  
theoretical and there was no danger to  
the objective of attack, the man who  
dropped the explosives was in real danger  
and for a time it seemed likely that he  
would not return safely to his hangar on  
Governor's Island. This was De Lloyd  
Thompson, the birdman who bombarded  
the national capitol at Washington last  
Saturday night.

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**IF U. S. ENTERS WAR**

Britain Enumerates Advantages  
to Allies That Would Fol-  
low Our Participation.

LONDON, April 19.—"What will  
be the effect if the United States enters  
the war?" asked THE TRIBUNE'S cor-  
respondent of a high authority here to-  
day. The answer was:

"First, such action would have an  
enormous moral effect, particularly  
upon all small neutrals like Holland  
and Scandinavia, who would appre-  
ciate the fact that they then will have  
a backer who will prevent them from  
being squeezed by Germany."

"Again the United States will greatly  
help the allies by seizing German  
ships in American harbors. These  
would be very useful inasmuch as they  
would relieve the shortage of tonnage.  
The American navy could relieve our  
policing of the West Indies, releasing  
our cruisers thereabouts."

"A destroyer flotilla would be handy  
in this water. So far as submarines  
are concerned, I do not believe the  
United States has any transatlantic  
ones, but American submarine officers  
and crews could gain most valuable ex-  
perience by coming to this side and  
participating in our efforts."

"Cutting off German credit in the  
United States also would prove most  
valuable. The whole effect would be  
to shorten the war immeasurably. The  
mere entrance of the United States  
without the dispatch of its army or  
navy will have such a moral effect that  
I believe the war would finish within a  
few months."

open space adjoining the sea wall of the  
island. Thompson made two circles for  
altitude and then shot across the Man-  
hattan shore at South ferry, dropping  
two bombs and his "star shell" as he  
went. Farther on, when he saw the illu-  
minated tower of the Woolworth build-  
ing underneath, he pressed the button  
which electrically released and fired two  
more bombs.

**CHICAGO MAN DIES IN WAR.**

Harry James Mackay's Wounds  
Announced as Fatal by Over-  
seas Casualty Report.

Ottawa, Ont., April 19.—Harry James  
Mackay of Chicago has died of wounds,  
according to the Overseas casualty re-  
port, made public here tonight by the  
military department.

## NATION AWAITS BERLIN'S REPLY

**WILSON SAYS  
U. S. HAS BORNE  
ALL POSSIBLE**

**Asserts Pledges Have  
Been Violated in Re-  
peated Attacks.**

**DIVISION IN CONGRESS**

Full text of the presi-  
dent's note to Germany  
is published on page 3.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—  
(Special.)—Whether the United  
States shall be plunged into the  
European war is a question that  
will be determined largely by the  
attitude of Germany.

The American people will  
watch the conduct of German  
submarine warfare and the de-  
meanor of Berlin, particularly in  
the next few days, for a sign in-  
dicating whether the German  
government is disposed to change  
its policy in order to avoid a rup-  
ture of diplomatic relations with  
the United States.

**Wilson Serves Ultimatum.**

The fate of the American re-  
public, now come to the brink of  
war, rests mainly with Germany  
because President Wilson has  
served an ultimatum upon the  
Berlin government to reform its  
conduct of the submarine warfare  
upon the commerce of its  
enemies or suffer a severance of  
diplomatic relations by the Wash-  
ington administration. This ult-  
matum was cabled to Berlin to-  
day.

If Germany refuses to discon-  
tinue the methods of submarine  
warfare which have cost the lives  
of more than 150 Americans in the  
last year, the president will  
be compelled either to break off  
diplomatic intercourse with Ber-  
lin or back down from the threat  
he has made.

**One Phrase a "Loophole"**

One phrase used in the note  
to Berlin is subject to two con-  
structions, international law ex-  
perts point out, and German  
diplomats here seized upon this  
phrase as an indication that the  
president does not demand the  
abandoning of the whole German  
submarine campaign.

The president first demands  
that Germany meet the demands  
which he laid down in the first  
Lusitania note, which declared  
that the submarine cannot be used  
in any manner as a commerce de-  
stroyer, thus indicating that he  
desires Germany to abandon this  
weapon entirely. When, however,  
he came to the statement of the  
ultimatum, he calls upon Ger-  
many to abandon "its present  
methods."

There are indications that Ger-  
many may agree to meet this lat-  
ter demand.

Appearing before congress in  
joint session of the two houses

## EXCERPTS FROM WILSON NOTE PLACING CHOICE ON GERMANY

"Unless the imperial government should now immedi-  
ately declare and effect an abandonment of its present meth-  
ods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight  
carrying vessels, the government of the United States can  
have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the  
German empire altogether."

"If the sinking of the Sussex had been an isolated case,  
the government of the United States might find it possible  
to hope that the officer who was responsible had willfully  
violated his orders or had been criminally negligent.  
On the contrary, the government of the United States is  
forced by recent events to conclude that it is only one instance  
of the deliberate method and spirit of indiscriminate  
destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities, and  
destinations which have become more and more un-  
mistakable."

"Again and again the imperial (German) government  
has given its assurance . . . that at least passenger ships  
would not thus be dealt with, and yet it has repeatedly per-  
mitted its undersea commanders to disregard these assur-  
ances with entire impunity."

"Vessels of neutral ownership, even bound from  
neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed in  
constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantmen  
attached have been warned and summoned to surrender  
before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes their passen-  
gers have been outraged at the poor security of being allowed  
to take to the ship's boats. But again and again no warning  
has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats being  
allowed."

"It has become painfully evident to (the United States  
government) that the position it took at the very outset is  
inevitable, namely, that the use of submarines for the de-  
struction of an enemy's commerce is, of necessity . . .  
utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the  
long established and incontestable rights of neutrals and  
the sacred immunities of noncombatants."

Democrats applauded both when  
Mr. Wilson entered the chamber  
and as he concluded and de-  
parted, the reception accorded the  
president was notable for its re-  
straint.

In stating the reasons actu-  
ating him in forcing the submarine  
issue with Germany to a show-  
down that possibly may result in  
war, the president mingled con-  
siderations of the interests of hu-  
manity, of the United States, and  
of other neutral nations.

In view of the recent utter-  
ances of the president that the  
United States should contend for  
the interests of humanity in  
preference to the interests of the  
United States, the legislators  
were not surprised to hear him  
place humanity ahead of all other  
considerations.

**Cannot Avoid Decision.**

Mr. Wilson followed up his  
announcement of the action  
against Germany by stating:

"This decision I have arrived  
at with the keenest regret; the  
possibility of the action conten-  
tated I am sure all thoughtful  
Americans will look forward to  
with unaffected reluctance. But  
we can not forget that we are  
in some sort and by the force of  
circumstances the responsible  
spokesmen of the rights of hu-  
manity, and that we can not re-  
main silent while those rights  
seem in process of being swept  
utterly away in the maelstrom  
of this terrible war."

"We owe it to a due regard  
for our own rights as a nation,  
to our sense of duty as a rep-  
resentative of the rights of neu-  
trals the world over, and to a  
just conception of the rights of  
mankind to take this stand now  
with the utmost solemnity and  
firmness."

The president went before con-  
gress not to seek advice or sanc-  
tion of his course but to inform

**APRIL 19 CRUCIAL  
DATE IN HISTORY  
OF UNITED STATES**

April 19, 1775—Battle of Lex-  
ington.

April 19, 1861—First gun of the  
Civil War fired.

April 19, 1916—America's final  
dispatch to Germany.

**EUROPEAN WAR SUMMARY**

Germany defeated three attempts  
of France to break lines in  
the north.

Germany's new common break-  
ing of British cabinet impasse;  
other delay over conscription.

**ITALY RATES.**

Italy's new rates of interest  
on money and on bonds.

Italy's new rates of interest  
on money and on bonds.



## CONGRESS IN DRAMATIC SESSION HEARS OF NOTE WHICH MAY MEAN WAR

## TEXT OF THE AMERICAN ULTIMATUM TO BERLIN

President Wilson's Note Demanding End of Submarine Warfare as Conducted, on Penalty of a Break Between the Two Nations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—Following is the text of the note dispatched by the state department to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin, to be delivered to the German foreign office today, simultaneously with the delivery of President Wilson's address:

"You are instructed to deliver to the secretary of foreign affairs a communication reading as follows: 'I did not fail to transmit immediately, by telegraph, to my government your excellency's note of the 10th instant in regard to certain attacks by German submarines, and particularly in regard to the disastrous explosion which, on March 24 last, wrecked the French steamer Sussex in the English channel.'

## REVIEWS SINKING OF SUSSEX

"I have now the honor to deliver, under instructions from my government, the following reply to your excellency: 'Information in the possession of the government of the United States fully establishes the facts in the case of the Sussex, and the inference which my government has drawn from that information it regards as confirmed by the circumstances set forth in your excellency's note of the 10th instant.'

"On the 24th of March, 1916, at about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the unarmed steamer Sussex, with 325 or more passengers on board, among whom were a number of American citizens, was torpedoed while crossing from Folkestone to Dieppe.

"The Sussex had never been armed; was a vessel known to be habitually used only for the conveyance of passengers across the English channel, and was not following the route taken by troop ships or supply ships. About eighty of the passengers, non-combatants of all ages and sexes, including citizens of the United States, were killed or injured.

"A careful, detailed, and scrupulously impartial investigation by naval and military officers of the United States has conclusively established the fact that the Sussex was torpedoed without warning or summons to surrender, and that the torpedo by which she was struck was of German manufacture. In the view of the government of the United States these facts from the first made the conclusion that the torpedo was fired by a German submarine unavoidable.

"It now considers that conclusion substantiated by the statements of your excellency's note. A full statement of the facts upon which the government of the United States has based its conclusion is inclosed.

## ATTACKS EXTEND TO NEUTRALS

"The government of the United States, after having given careful consideration to the note of the imperial government of the 10th of April, regrets to state that the impression made upon it by the statements and proposals contained in that note is that the imperial government has failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation which has resulted, not alone from the attack on the Sussex but from the whole method and character of submarine warfare as disclosed by the unrestrained practice of the commanders of German undersea craft during the last twelve months, and more in the indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities, and destinations.

"If the sinking of the Sussex had been an isolated case the government of the United States might find it possible to hope that the officer who was responsible for that act had willfully violated his orders or had been criminally negligent in taking none of the precautions they prescribed, and that the ends of justice might be satisfied by imposing upon him an adequate punishment, coupled with a formal disavowal of the act and payment of a suitable indemnity by the imperial government.

"But, though the attack upon the Sussex was manifestly indefensible, and caused a loss of life so tragic as to make it stand forth as one of the most terrible examples of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as the commanders of German vessels are conducting it, it unhappily does not stand alone.

"On the contrary, the government of the United States is forced by recent events to conclude that it is only one instance, even though one of the most extreme and most distressing instances, of the deliberate method and spirit of indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities, and destinations which have become more and more unmistakable as the activity of German undersea vessels of war has in recent months been quickened and extended.

## CITES FIRST PROTEST MADE

"The imperial government will recall that when, in February, 1915, it announced its intention of treating the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war and of destroying all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within that zone of danger and warned all vessels, neutral as well as belligerent, to keep out of the waters thus proscribed, or to enter them at their peril, the government of the United States earnestly protested.

"It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without constant, gross, and palpable violations of the accepted law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded on the principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of non-combatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels.

"It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks; and that no right to close any part of the high seas could lawfully be asserted by the imperial government in the circumstances then existing.

"The law of nations in these matters, upon which the government of the United States based that protest, is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest principles of humanity and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations.

## GERMAN PLEDGES VIOLATED

"The imperial government, notwithstanding, persisted in carrying out the policy announced, expressing the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to the commanders of its submarines, and assuring the government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of non-combatants.

"In pursuance of this policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversaries, thus announced and thus entered upon in despite of the solemn protest of the government of the United States, the commanders of the imperial government's undersea vessels have carried on practices of such ruthless destruction which have made it more and more evident as the months have gone by that the imperial government has found it impracticable to put any such restraints upon them as it had hoped and promised to put.

"Again and again the imperial government has given its solemn assurances to the government of the United States that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has repeatedly permitted its undersea commanders to disregard those assurances with entire impunity.

"As recently as February last it gave notice that it would regard all armed merchantmen owned by its enemies as part of the naval forces of its adversaries and deal with them as with men of war, thus, at least by implication, pledging itself to give warning to vessels which were not armed and to accord security of life to their passengers and crews; but even this limitation their submarine commanders have recklessly ignored.

"Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantmen attacked have been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes their passengers and crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before the ship was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board.

"Great liners like the Lusitania and Arabic and passenger boats like the Sussex have been attacked without a moment's warning, often before they have even become aware that they were in the presence of an armed ship of the enemy, and the lives of non-combatants, passengers, and crew have been destroyed wholesale and in a manner which the government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification.

"No limit of any kind has, in fact, been set to their indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters which the imperial government has chosen to designate as lying within the seat of war. The roll of Americans who lost their lives upon ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown month by month until the ominous toll has mounted into the hundreds.

## TIME FOR ACTION HERE

"The government of the United States has been very patient. At every stage of this distressing experience of tragedy after tragedy it has sought to be governed by the most thoughtful consideration of the extraordinary circumstances of an unprecedented war and to be guided by sentiments of very genuine friendship for the people and government of Germany.

"It has accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the imperial government as of course given in entire sincerity and good faith and has hoped against hope that it would prove to be possible for the imperial government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the recognized principles of humanity as embodied in the law of nations. It has made every allowance for unprecedented conditions and has been willing to wait until the facts became unmistakable and were susceptible of only one interpretation.

"It now owes it to a just regard for its own rights as to the imperial government that that time has come. It has become painfully evident to it that the position which it took at the very outset is inevitable—namely, the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment of course involves, utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long established and incontestable rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of non-combatants.

"If it is still the purpose of the imperial government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rights of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue.

"Unless the imperial government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether. This action the government of the United States contemplates with the greatest reluctance, but feels constrained to take in behalf of humanity and the rights of neutral nations."

## PROOF OF ATTACK ON SUSSEX ATTACHED TO NOTE SENT BERLIN

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—Accompanying the American note to Germany there was attached an appendix which was composed of the American version of the attack on the steamer Sussex, including the evidence gathered by this government. This statement follows:

The appendix to the note under the caption "Statement of facts in Sussex case accompanying note to German government of April 19, 1916," follows:

"The French channel steamer Sussex, employed regularly in passenger service between the ports of Folkestone, England, and Dieppe, France, as it has been for years (French foreign office), left Folkestone for Dieppe at 1:25 p. m. March 24, 1916, with 325 or more passengers and a crew of 53 men. (Declaration of Capt. Mouffett; Rear Admiral Grasset's report.)

"The passengers, among whom there were about twenty-five American citizens (American embassy, March 25, and French embassy, March 26 and 28), were of several nationalities and many of them were women and children, and nearly half of them subjects of neutral states. (Report of Commander Sayles and Lieut. Smith; Rear Admiral Grasset's report.)

"The ship carried no armament. (French foreign office; report of Commander Sayles and Lieut. Smith; affidavits of American passengers) has never been employed as a troop ship, and was following a route not used for transporting troops from Great Britain to France. (British admiralty statement; French foreign office.)

"The steamer proceeded on its course almost due south after passing Dungeness. (Declaration of Capt. Mouffett.) The weather was clear and the sea smooth. (Affidavits of Edna Hale, John H. Hearley, and Gertrude W. Warren.)

"At 2:50 p. m., when the Sussex was about thirteen miles from Dungeness (declaration of Capt. Mouffett), the captain of the vessel, who was on the bridge, saw about 150 meters from the ship a torpedo on the surface, the wake of a torpedo. (Declaration of Capt. Mouffett.) It was also seen clearly by the first officer and the boatswain, who were with the captain on the bridge. (Report of Rear Admiral Grasset.)

## Pieces of Metal Evidence.

"The pieces of metal which the American officers had collected were compared by Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Commander Sayles, and Maj. Logan with mines and pieces of mines in possession of the French naval authorities at Boulogne, Rochefort, and Toulon, and British naval authorities at Portsmouth. These officers are positive in their opinion that these pieces of metal were not parts of a mine. (Report of Lieut. Smith, dated April 2 and 5.)

"Among these three pieces of metal were two screw bolts showing the effects of an explosion which were stamped with 'K' and '56' on faces of the head of one, and 'K' and '58' on faces of the head of the other. (Report of Lieut. Smith's reports, dated April 2, 5, and 18.)

"Furthermore, the American officers were able by comparison and close examination to positively identify and locate the pieces of metal with the fragments as parts of a German torpedo, as follows:

"Fragment 3, part of inner seat of water relief valve of engine valve.

"Fragments 4 and 5, pump bands of engine room casing.

"Fragments 6 to 10 inclusive and 12, parts of engine cylinders.

"Fragments 11, 18, 14, and 15, parts of steel head, still bearing the distinctive red paint common to German torpedoes.

"(Report of Lieut. Smith dated April 15.)

"In view of these authenticated facts there can be no reasonable doubt but that the Sussex was torpedoed and that the torpedo was of German manufacture. As no vessel was seen by any person on the Sussex, the conclusion is irrefragable that the torpedo was launched without warning from a submarine which was submerged at the time of the attack and remained beneath the surface after the explosion.

"Seek to Dodge Torpedo. 'Immediately the captain gave orders to port the helm and stop the starboard engine (declaration of Capt. Mouffett), the purpose being to swing the vessel to starboard so as to dodge the torpedo by allowing it to pass close to the port bow on a line converging with the altered course of the steamer. Before, however, the vessel could be turned far enough to avoid crossing the course of the torpedo, the latter struck the hull at an angle a short distance forward of the bridge, exploded, destroyed the entire forward part of the steamer as far back as the first

water tight bulkhead, carried away the foremast with the wireless antenna, and killed or injured about eighty of the persons on board. (Declaration of Capt. Mouffett; report of Rear Admiral Grasset; deposition of Henry S. Beer.)

"At the time no other vessel was in sight. (Affidavits of Samuel F. Bernia, T. W. Culbertson, John H. Hearley, and others.)

"The approach of the torpedo was witnessed by several other persons on the vessel (affidavits of Samuel F. Bernia, Henry S. Beer, Gertrude W. Warren). One of these, an American citizen named Henry S. Beer, was leaning on the port rail about ten feet behind the bridge and gazing seaward when he saw the approaching torpedo about 100 yards away and exclaimed to his wife and companion: 'A torpedo!' Immediately following his exclamation the missile struck the vessel (depositions of Henry S. Beer and Mrs. Henry S. Beer.)

"In further corroboration of the fact that the captain saw the torpedo coming toward the vessel is the sworn statement of the engineers on duty that the order to port the helm and to stop the starboard engine was received and obeyed. (Report of Admiral Grasset.)

## Report of Naval Attacks.

"In addition to this evidence, which would in itself seem to be conclusive, that the agent of destruction was a torpedo is that of Lieut. Smith, United States navy, attached to the American embassy at Paris, who, accompanied by Maj. Logan, United States army, of the embassy, went to Boulogne, inspected the wreck of the Sussex, and found beneath the wreck fifteen pieces of metal, which they retained in their possession, as they did not believe the pieces formed part of the vessel.

"The inspection of the hull disclosed that the vessel was wrecked by an external explosion, the boilers being intact, the direction of impact being from abaft the beam along a line at an acute angle with the keel of the vessel. (Report of Lieut. Smith dated April 1.)

"German Statement Cited. 'The conclusion thus reached from the evidence (the affidavits being those of American citizens) collected by the department of state is substantiated by the statement in the imperial government's note of April 10, 1916. According to those statements:

"(A) A German submarine torpedoed a steamer one and one-half miles southeast of Bullock bank.

"(B) The attack took place at 3:55 o'clock p. m., Central European time.

"(C) The torpedo, when it struck, caused an explosion which tore away the whole forward part of the bridge.

"(D) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

"(E) No warning was given and no attempt was made to give one, since it is not mentioned.

"(F) A sketch by the submarine commander of the steamer which he torpedoed does not agree with a photograph of the Sussex in the London Graphic.

"(G) No other German submarines on that day attacked steamers in that locality.

"(H) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

"(I) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

"(J) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

"(K) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

"(L) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

"(M) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

"(N) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

"(O) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

"(P) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

"(Q) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

"(R) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

"(S) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

"(T) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

"(U) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

"(V) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

"(W) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

"(X) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

"(Y) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

"(Z) The German submarine was submerged when the torpedo was launched and there is no statement that it came to the surface after the attack.

## GERMANS' ENVOY HOPES TO AVOID BREAK WITH U. S.

Bernstorff Sends a Long Dispatch to Berlin Telling of Attitude of America.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, sent to Berlin tonight a long dispatch interpreting the situation in Washington and making certain recommendations. He is understood to have advised his government that he believed the United States meant just what it said in its submarine note and that something would have to be done quickly if friendly relations were to continue.

The ambassador himself, having read the address of the president and the note, said:

"I can make no comment either upon the address or upon the communication which has been sent to my government."

Hopes for Concessions. The ambassador, however, was said to feel his government would go to every possible length to prevent the severance of diplomatic relations.

Persons in close touch with affairs of the embassy quoted him as saying:

"I believe that some way will be found satisfactorily to meet the position of the United States."

Count von Bernstorff was authoritatively described as having advised the Berlin foreign office in the message sent tonight that he believed at least some such declaration as that made regarding the conduct of submarine warfare in the Mediterranean sea should be issued immediately to cover all submarine operations.

Hopes for More Concession. The Mediterranean declaration contained assurances much broader in scope than those given to cover the activities of submarines in the war zone around the British Isles.

The assurances were to the effect that only a warfare would be conducted against enemy merchant shipping, and that non-combatant ships of every character, freight as well as passenger carrying, would be accorded proper warning and safety for their passengers and crew.

NOTE GOES TO ALL NEUTRALS. Copies of Warning to Berlin Will Be Dispatched to Other Nations of World.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—Copies of the American note to Germany will be sent immediately to other neutral nations, on the assumption that they are as much interested as the United States in the protection of neutral rights.

For the present the document will not be given to representatives of Austria or Turkey or of the entente allies, although it will reach them in time in the usual way. The controversy is regarded as being solely between the United States and Germany.

ALLIES' NOTE SENT TO U. S. Cable Reply to American Communication on Interference with Commerce by Entente.

LONDON, April 19.—The reply of Great Britain and France to the American note concerning interference with maritime commerce by the entente allies has been cabled to Washington.

Browning, King & Company 133 So. State St. Just North of Adams

Fashionable Headwear

for Men and Young Men

John B. Stetson Hats

\$3.50 upward \$10 to

Our Special B. K. & Co. Soft Hats at \$3.00

In All Colors and Shapes

THE VOSE GRAND

represents the latest development in the art of piano making.

For purity of tone, responsive touch and lasting service the Vose has been acknowledged for over 65 years to be a truly great piano.

Carefully consider the quality, tone and price of other high grade pianos and then make a very critical inspection of the Vose.

The more critical your inspection the more firmly you will be convinced of the sterling value offered in this time tested, time honored instrument.

Your old piano will be taken in exchange and the balance you may pay by the month if you wish.

Vose & Sons Piano Co. ESTABLISHED 1851 309 South Wabash Avenue

St. Louis, Mo., April 19.—William Jennings Bryan left St. Louis for Washington this afternoon with the announced intention of doing his duty as a patriotic citizen and doing everything he could to prevent the United States from getting into war with Germany.

"I believe that it would be a crime against civilization for this country to go into the war," he said, "and therefore advise for the country to do anything that would increase the chances of going into the war."

Philadelphia, Pa., April 19.—[Special.]—A detachment of marines from the Philadelphia navy yard has gone to Tucker, N. J., and Sayville, L. I., where are located the powerful transatlantic wireless stations. It is understood that in the event of a break with Germany the wireless stations will be immediately seized and operated by the war department.

United States Marines Go to Tucker and Sayville to Guard Big Wireless Plants.

Panama, April 19.—Commanding this afternoon the secret service guard at all locks and important parts of the canal is being doubled. Gen. Goethals has secret service men watching every move of all suspicious persons on the isthmus.

Gen. Gallieni Under Knife. PARIS, April 19.—Gen. Gallieni, former minister of war, will be operated upon tomorrow at the Franciscan hospital here, it was announced this afternoon.

## SECRET AGREEMENT WITH ENGLAND, VIERECK ASSERTS.

Editor of Fatherland Says It Is Absurd to Hope Break Will Not Result in War.

New York, April 19.—[Special.]—In a statement on the international situation issued tonight by George Sylvester Viereck, the editor of the Fatherland, he says: "Mr. Wilson's speech before congress confirms the worst suspicions of those who are convinced that he acts in accordance with a secret understanding existing between himself and Great Britain. His ultimatum to Germany has saved the tottering Asquith cabinet. He summoned congress in such unseemly haste because he knows that if public opinion has time to crystallize there will be no war."

"No matter what answer Germany may give, the president, we are credibly informed, intends to break off relations immediately on the anniversary of the Lusitania."

"The spokesmen of Mr. Wilson are deliberately attempting to drive the public by conveying the impression that a break of relations does not mean war. It is to be sincerely hoped no sensible person will be beguiled by such preposterous misrepresentations."

"When Germany pledged herself not to sink liners without warning, Mr. Wilson knew her promise referred only to passenger liners, but, being in dire need of a diplomatic victory, he deliberately misled the American people by allowing it to be given out that the term included any merchantman plying on regular lines. He does not point out how many auxiliary cruisers and armed merchantmen escaped their just doom because of these pledges."

"In the absence of hostile intentions on the part of the German government against the United States we have no right to draw the sword from the scabbard. We German sympathizers have never asked for more than neutrality on the part of the United States; that is our right as American citizens."

GEN. GALLIENI UNDER KNIFE. PARIS, April 19.—Gen. Gallieni, former minister of war, will be operated upon tomorrow at the Franciscan hospital here, it was announced this afternoon.

## SAYS GERMANS DEFEND RULE FOR USE OF SUBMARINES.

Neutral Traveler Asserts Semi-Official Statement Holds That Present Methods Are Legal.

LONDON, April 20, 8 a. m.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at The Hague telegraphs: "I have received from a prominent neutral who has just returned from Berlin a statement alleged to embody Germany's extreme list of concessions to the United States in the submarine question. The statement is dated April 10 last and appears to be approved by Undersecretary Dr. Zimmermann of the German foreign office and other high officials."

"In using the submarine Germany distinguishes between hostile and neutral ships," the statement says. "Enemy warships are to be torpedoed without warning; armed enemy merchantmen are to be treated as warships because the commanders have orders to fire upon German submarines at sight, making a warning from the submarines impossible."

"Enemy merchantmen are also to be sunk without warning in the war zone around the British Isles. An exception is to be made with enemy passenger steamers which for reasons of humanity shall not be sunk even in the war zone without warning and after saving the lives of the passengers and crew."

"Germany respects both the rights of neutrals and the principles of humanity. Neutral merchantmen are to be sunk only if they carry contraband and cannot be brought into port."

"No neutral ship is to be sunk without previously establishing the identity. As some passenger liners are armed for offensive purposes, it is possible, that a naval fight may take place between such a vessel and German naval forces. For this reason it is advisable that neutral passenger boats avoid traveling on armed passenger boats."

DOUBLES GUARDS AT CANAL. Gen. Goethals Has Secret Service Men Watching Movements of All Suspicious Persons.

Panama, April 19.—Commanding this afternoon the secret service guard at all locks and important parts of the canal is being doubled. Gen. Goethals has secret service men watching every move of all suspicious persons on the isthmus.

WAR INEVITABLE, SAYS TAFT, IF WE BREAK WITH BERLIN. Former President at Detroit Shows Intense Interest in the International Crisis.

Detroit, Mich., April 19.—"If a diplomatic break with Germany follows delivery of President Wilson's new note to Berlin, war is inevitable," declared William Howard Taft here this afternoon. The former president refused to comment directly upon the Wilson message to congress.

Immediately upon his arrival here this afternoon he asked for the latest editions of the local papers and showed intense interest in the international crisis.

U. S. CALLED MORAL LEADER. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Speaks Before Association of Commerce.

"If you want this nation to stand to-day where it has stood for a year, the spiritual and moral leader of the world, you must not flinch from sacrifice," said Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, in a speech before the Association of Commerce at the Hotel La Salle yesterday.

"The sovereignty and honor of the country is at stake at this hour," he declared, referring to the fact that President Wilson was at the same time making his address before congress. "Americanism, the best word on our lips today, means more than the absence of the hyphen. It stands for something constructive and creative."

He was repeatedly applauded.

MAY SEIZE RADIO STATIONS. United States Marines Go to Tucker and Sayville to Guard Big Wireless Plants.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 19.—[Special.]—A detachment of marines from the Philadelphia navy yard has gone to Tucker, N. J., and Sayville, L. I., where are located the powerful transatlantic wireless stations. It is understood that in the event of a break with Germany the wireless stations will be immediately seized and operated by the war department.

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GEN. GALLIENI UNDER KNIFE. PARIS, April 19.—Gen. Gallieni, former minister of war, will be operated upon tomorrow at the Franciscan hospital here, it was announced this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—Following is the text of the note dispatched by the state department to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin, to be delivered to the German foreign office today, simultaneously with the delivery of President Wilson's address:

## GERMANY SUPPLEMENTS SUSSEX CASE WITH NEW DATA.

## BREAK BETWEEN PRESIDENT AND STONE FORESEEN

Missouri Senator, Attending Conference with Wilson, Appears Serious.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., April 19.—[Special.]—The conference between President Wilson and members of the house and senate foreign affairs committees this morning just prior to the president's trip to the capitol foreboded a break between Mr. Wilson and Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the senate committee.

Late yesterday afternoon the president extended an invitation to Senator Stone and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking minority member of the senate foreign relations committee, and to Chairman Flood and ranking Minority Member Cooper of the house foreign affairs committee, to call at the White House to discuss the German situation.

When these men assembled in the private office of Mr. Wilson in the executive mansion Senator Stone, without waiting to be asked to sit down, blurted out: "Mr. President, when does that note go to Germany?"

"Why, Senator," Mr. Wilson replied, "the note left last night by cable. It was sent to Copenhagen and thence to Berlin and should be in Berlin now."

Not a Word from Stone.

Senator Stone stared at him a moment and then plunked himself into the nearest chair.

During the thirty minutes which followed the chairman of the senate foreign relations committee did not open his mouth to say a single word. President Wilson did most of the talking. He told the legislators what he intended to tell all of his colleagues on the floor of the house, and he told them also what he had said to the German government.

Looks and Feels Serious.

As the president talked Senator Stone occasionally looked at his watch. When the hour for the termination of the engagement arrived, without waiting for the president to conclude or dismiss his guests, Senator Stone sprang out of his chair, pulled his watch, and said:

"Well, Mr. President, the time's up. Have you got anything more you want to say?"

The president looked at him in astonishment.

"Senator," he said slowly, "you look as serious as I feel."

"And I feel a damn sight more serious than I look," snapped back Senator Stone, whereupon he turned and strode from the room. The other members of the party followed.

## CENSORSHIP PLACED ON SANITARIUM INTERVIEWS.

Only Members of Board of Directors Now Permitted to Talk with Reporters.

The board of directors of the municipal tuberculosis sanitarium has adopted an order prohibiting members of the staff at the institution to give out interviews or information to the public.

That a censorship had been put into effect came to light during the course of the testimony of Health Commissioner John Dill Robertson yesterday before the city civil service commission. Only members of the board of directors are now permitted to give out interviews, according to Dr. Robertson, who indirectly charged Supt. J. W. Coon and Business Director Frank E. Wing with having violated the rule.

Over \$200 more was added to the Sachs memorial fund yesterday. Dr. Charles P. Caldwell, Dr. Sachs' successor, contributed \$100. Yesterday's donations were:

Julius J. Cohen	1.00
Charles Sincere	1.00
Insurance Exchange candy shop	1.00
Bessie A. Zallinger	1.00
Louis R. Carr	1.00
Rachel W. Friend	1.00
Charles Belmont	1.00
Dr. Charles P. Caldwell	100.00
Dr. William Quine	100.00
Total	207.00
Previously acknowledged	\$11,002.00
Total to date	\$11,209.00

## TEXT OF ADDRESS MADE BY PRESIDENT WILSON BEFORE HOUSES OF CONGRESS IN JOINT SESSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—Following is the text of the address made by the president before the joint session of congress:

"Gentlemen of the congress: A situation has arisen in the foreign relations of the country which it is my plain duty to inform you frankly."

"It will be recalled that in February, 1915, the imperial German government announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war and to destroy all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within any part of that portion of the high seas, and that it warned all vessels of neutral as well as of belligerent ownership to keep out of the waters it thus proscribed, or else enter them at their peril."

"The government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without the practical certainty of gross and palpable violations of the law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded upon principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of noncombatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels."

"It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks, and that no right to close any part of the high seas against their use or to expose them to such risks could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent government."

"The law of nations in these matters, upon which the government of the United States based its protest, is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest and imperative principles of humanity and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations."

"Notwithstanding the earnest protest of our government the imperial German government at once proceeded to carry out the policy it had announced. It pressed the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate the dangers to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to its submarine commanders and assured the government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of noncombatants."

"What has actually happened in the year which has since elapsed has shown that those hopes were not justified, those assurances unavailing, those promises unfulfilled. In pursuance of the policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversaries, thus announced and entered upon by the imperial German government in despite of the solemn protest of this government, the commanders of German submarines have attacked merchant ships with greater and greater activity, not only upon the high seas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, but wherever they could encounter them in a way that has grown more and more ruthless, more and more indiscriminate as the months have gone by, less and less observant of restraints of any kind, and have delivered their attacks without compunction against vessels of every nationality and bound upon every sort of errand. Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers."

"Sometimes the merchantman attacked has been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes passengers or crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before she was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given; no escape, even to the ship's boats, allowed to those on board."

"What this government foresees must happen has happened. Tragedy has followed tragedy on the seas in such fashion, with such attendant circumstances, as to make it grossly evident that warfare of such a sort, if warfare it be, cannot be carried on without the most palpable violation of the dictates of right and humanity. Whatever the disposition and

intention of the imperial German government, it has manifestly proved impossible for it to keep such methods of attack upon the commerce of its enemies within the bounds set by either the reason or the heart of mankind."

"In February of the present year the imperial German government informed this government and the other neutral governments of the world that it had reason to believe that the government of Great Britain had armed all merchant vessels of British ownership and had given them secret orders to attack any submarine of the enemy they might encounter upon the seas, and that the imperial German government felt justified in the circumstances in treating all merchantmen of belligerent ownership as auxiliary vessels of war, which it would have the right to destroy without warning."

"The law of nations has long recognized the right of merchantmen to carry arms for protection and to use them to repel attacks, though to use them in such circumstances as the present case, the imperial German government claimed the right to set these understandings aside under the circumstances which it deemed extraordinary."

"Even the terms in which it announced its purpose still further to relax the restraints it had previously professed its willingness and desire to put upon the operations of its submarines, but even that limitation, if it was ever practicable to observe it, has in fact constituted no check at all upon the destruction of ships of every sort."

"Again and again the imperial German government has given this government its solemn assurances that at least passenger ships would not be dealt with, and yet it has again and again permitted its submarine commanders to disregard those assurances with entire impunity."

"Great liners like the Lusitania and the Arabic, and mere ferryboats like the Sussex, have been attacked without a moment's warning, sometimes before they have become aware that they were in the presence of an armed vessel of the enemy, and the lives of noncombatants, passengers, and crew have been sacrificed wholesale, in a manner which the government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification."

"No limit of any kind has in fact been set to the indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters, constantly extending in area, where these operations have been carried on; and the roll of Americans who have lost their lives on ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown month by month, until the ominous toll has mounted into the hundreds."

"One of the latest and most shocking instances of this method of warfare was that of the destruction of the French cross-channel steamer Sussex. It must stand forth, as the sinking of the steamer Lusitania did, as so singularly tragic and unjustifiable as to constitute a truly terrible example of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as the commanders of German vessels have for the last twelve months been conducting it."

"If this instance stood alone, some explanation, some disclaimer by the German government, some evidence of criminal mistake or wilful disobedience on the part of the commander of the vessel that fired the torpedo might be sought or entertained; but unhappily it does not stand alone."

"Recent events make the conclusion inevitable that it is only one instance, even if it be one of the most extreme and distressing instances, of the spirit and method of warfare which the imperial German government has mistakenly adopted, and which from the first exposed that government to the reproach of frustrating all neutral rights aside in pursuit of its immediate objects."

"The government of the United States has been patient. At every stage of this distressing experience of tragedy after tragedy in which its own citizens were involved it has sought to be restrained from any extreme course of action or of protest by a thoughtful consideration of the extraordinary circumstances of this unprecedented war, and actuated in all that it said or did by the sentiments of genuine friendship which the people of the United States always have entertained and continue to entertain towards the German nation."

"It has, of course, accepted the suc-

cessive explanations and assurances of the imperial German government as given in entire sincerity and good faith, and has hoped, even against hope, that it would prove to be possible for the German government so to control and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the principles of humanity as embodied in the law of nations. It has been willing to wait until the significance of the facts became absolutely unmistakable and susceptible of but one interpretation."

"That point has now unhappily been reached. The facts are susceptible of but one interpretation. The imperial German government has not been able to put any limits or restraints upon its warfare against either freight or passenger ships. It has therefore become painfully evident that the position which this government took the very outset of this war, namely, that the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack, incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long established and incontestable rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of non-combatants."

"I have deemed it my duty, therefore, to say to the imperial German government that if it is still its purpose to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, notwithstanding the now demonstrated impossibility of conducting that warfare in accordance with what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue, and that unless the imperial German government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, this government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the government of the German empire altogether."

"This decision I have arrived at with the keenest regret; the possibility of the action contemplated I am sure all thoughtful Americans will look forward to with unaffected reluctance. But we cannot forget that we are in some sort and by the force of circumstances the responsible spokesmen of the rights of humanity, and that we cannot remain silent while those rights seem in process of being swept utterly away in the maelstrom of this terrible war."

"We owe it to a due regard for our own rights as a nation, to our sense of duty as a representative of the rights of mankind, and to the just and noble conception of the rights of mankind to take this stand now, with the utmost solemnity and firmness."

"I have taken it, and taken it in the confidence that it will meet with your approval and support. All sober-minded men must unite in hoping that the imperial German government, which has in other circumstances stood as the champion of all that we are now contending for in the interest of humanity, may recognize the justice of our demands and meet them in the spirit in which they are made."

"The name of the commander and the number of the submarine, which, according to the recent semi-official statement are in possession of the French government, have not been made public. It is now learned, however, that it was the German submarine U-26, which was sunk subsequently by French and British warships at a point near the scene of the Sussex explosion, and whose crew, according to the semi-official statement, gave information concerning the names of the commander and the number of the submarine reported to have torpedoed the channel steamer."

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## BERLIN OFFERS 'PROOF' SHIP WAS NOT TORPEDOED

Swiss Passenger's Affidavit and American's Statement Sent U. S. Embassy.

BERLIN, April 19.—[Via London.]—The foreign office transmitted today to the American embassy a supplementary note in regard to the Sussex containing affidavits sworn to by a Swiss passenger on the Sussex that the steamship was not torpedoed and also a statement to the same effect from an American passenger.

A Berlin dispatch on April 12 mentioned the statement of a Swiss passenger on the Sussex, given out from official sources according to which the passenger asserted that he was convinced a mine was responsible for the Sussex explosion and that he had so stated after the disaster. He was represented as declaring that investigating officers had "bullied" him into changing his statement, but that he afterwards repudiated this reversal.

Sussex "Hero" Decorated?

PARIS, April 19.—Information was received from reliable sources today that Emperor William has decorated the commander of the submarine which is said to have torpedoed the Sussex. It is understood Washington has been informed of this decoration.

The award of a decoration to this commander, it is believed here, would make it difficult, and perhaps impossible, for Germany to punish him in case such a demand were made by the American government.

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## FILM THEATER PROCEEDS GO FOR LINCOLN HIGHWAY TREES

Woman's Clubs Adopt Plan for Beautifying Road by Showing Movies of It.

Patrons of the Kenwood theater, Forty-seventh street and Kimbark avenue,

# CRISIS FINDS U.S. UNPREPARED FOR ACTUAL WAR

**Military Expert Says Weakness of American Defense Invites Aggression.**

BY CAPT. HENRY J. REILLY, Washington, D. C., April 19.—(Special.) His message to congress today the president practically gave Germany the choice of abandoning her submarine warfare or of having diplomatic relations severed by us.

Existing circumstances demonstrate that Great Britain is feeling the effects of the war. Therefore, it is improbable that Germany will abandon it, particularly as it is her best means of making her power felt against the one of her enemies hardest to reach.

In other words, unless we back down the severance of diplomatic relations seems inevitable. Once such a break occurs, Germany probably will go to war, as by doing so she will gain complete liberty of action from a naval standpoint. She at war, Germany will make every effort to strike us directly or indirectly wherever we are weak, as this is one of the cardinal principles of war.

**Weakness Shown in Mexico.**—Our existing relations with Mexico from a military point of view, in that neither of them may cause war at any time, the latest news from Mexico indicates that an ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of our troops is imminent. Gen. Pershing's command at the present time is not in a position where it is longer is strong enough to pursue the Mexicans, but may not even be strong enough to properly protect itself from possible attacks by Carrancista troops. Gen. Pershing has sent him 2,500 additional troops, but only at the cost of weakening the border defenses.

The guard along the border has never been strong enough to really protect it from possible raids. It is nothing like strong enough to protect it from such attacks as undoubtedly will be made should war with Mexico come.

While we have never answered Japan's note on the immigration question, we have passed a bill practically excluding Asiatics. Such exclusion is the worst of our dispute with Japan.

**Japan Wants U. S. Possessions?**—It is well understood that within the last few weeks Great Britain has informed us that Japan is anxious to proceed with her projects in the Pacific. It has been known for some time that in addition to Japan's desire to expand at the expense of China, she also wishes to possess Alaska, Hawaii, and probably the Panama canal.

The recent diplomatic history of far eastern affairs shows Great Britain to have lost the power she at one time possessed to influence Japan through diplomatic means. The only remaining way to exert influence is by force.

Even should Great Britain wish to use force she is unable to do so at the present time because her own defense absorbs

## The Battle Lines Around Verdun.



utely requires the continued presence of her fleet in home waters. As from the beginning of the war she has suffered from a lack of troops in spite of the aid extended by South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, and Canada, no help can be expected from her on land. In other words, as far as we are concerned, this would mean that in a possible war with Japan we can expect no help.

**Japan Active in Mexico?**—At the time of the Madero revolution in Mexico there was excellent evidence to show that a relationship inimical to ourselves had come into existence between Mexico and Japan. From time to time since there has been further evidence along the same line. From a military point of view Mexico would furnish Japan an excellent base of land operations against the United States in case of war.

Since 1911 war with Mexico has always included the possibility of war with Japan at the same time. This is as well, if not better, understood in Germany than in this country.

In case of war with Germany it is practically certain that in accordance with the best principles of war she would endeavor to bring both the Japanese and Mexican questions to the point of conflict. While none of the eventualities may occur, it is a fundamental military principle to investigate and prepare for all possibilities when any step is taken.

Such a step was taken in sending a virtual ultimatum to Germany.

**MAY INVITE U. S. TO CONFER.**—Former Italian Premier Urges Allies Include America in Coming Commercial Conference.

ROME, Italy, April 19.—Former Premier Luigi Lussatti issued a communication tonight urging that the United States be invited to participate in the coming commercial conference in Paris of delegates of the entente allies. Prof. Lussatti's idea is to make the action of the Paris conference effective by securing the cooperation of friendly neutral powers.

## SLAVS KEEP UP BLOWS AT TURKS

**Russians Capture Strongly Fortified Line of Hills West of Erzerum.**

PETROGRAD, April 19.—An official statement issued by Russian general headquarters today says:

In the region of Achkala, west of Erzerum, our troops by a night assault carried a chain of high hills which had been strongly organized. We captured four Turkish officers and 120 men. The enemy left hundreds of dead on the field.

We annihilated some enemy elements which had been recently brought from Gallipoli, while the other Turkish troops which participated in the fight sustained heavy losses through our fire and bayonet charges.

In the Black sea one of our submarines, although attacked by an enemy airman, succeeded in sinking a steamer and a sailing ship near the entrance of the Bosphorus under a heavy fire from the enemy batteries.

**Turkish Official Statement.**—CONSTANTINOPLE, April 19.—Turkish volunteer detachments made surprise attacks on British positions near Sheikh Said, east of Kut-el-Amara, during Sunday and Monday night. The war office announced. On the Caucasian front combats continue in the Tcheruk valley and on the coast of Lauristan.

On the Syrian coast a seaplane which ascended from a ship off Gaza was pursued by two aeroplanes, which opened machine gun fire, and which also dropped bombs on the hostile ship. On Tuesday a hostile monitor fired a number of ineffectual shots at Karatash point, on the island of Kelesin, near Smyrna.

## TURKS MASSACRE GREEK CIVILIANS IN BIG CITIES.

**Saloniki Dispatch Alleges Wholesale Butchery in Adrianople, Constantinople, and Smyrna.**

LONDON, April 20, i. a. m.—Wholesale massacres of Greeks at Adrianople, Constantinople, and Smyrna are reported in a Saloniki dispatch to the Morning Post.

"In Adrianople and Demotika, Turks and Bulgarians acting together," says the dispatch, "killed 400, and wounded 300 Greeks, after pillaging their houses. In the Smyrna district several Greek villages were raided, 300 persons being killed and many wounded."

"Constantinople was likewise the scene of serious massacres, no figures pertaining to which," adds the correspondent, "are available. All the massacres occurred on April 11."

## AUSTRIA CALLS RESERVES?

**Reported That All Members of the Landsturm Have Been Summoned to Re-examination.**

LONDON, April 19.—Advices from Vienna state that all members of the Austro-Hungarian landsturm who have been hitherto exempt have been ordered to be examined again regardless of the grounds of previous exemption. The order includes men up to 50 years old.

## FRENCH DEFEAT GERMAN ATTACK BEFORE VERDUN

**Three Efforts to Break Lines in Woivre District Beaten Off by Defense.**

LONDON, April 19.—The German attacks on the Verdun defenses yesterday were centered on the Woivre district, to the southeast of the city. Three successive charges against the French positions at Les Eparges were beaten off with heavy losses, Paris reports. Berlin reports that the Germans completed their success near Haudremont, northeast of Verdun, by driving the last of the French from the stone quarry during a night attack.

**French Official Statement.**—The official communication issued by the French war office in Paris tonight reads:

West of the Meuse there was considerable artillery activity against hill 304 and our first lines between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres.

East of the Meuse a violent bombardment was carried out in the region of Douaumont and Vaux.

In the Woivre the day was calm in the sectors at the foot of the Meuse hills. At Les Eparges the enemy directed this morning three successive attacks against our positions, but these were all repulsed. In the course of the last attack the enemy, who had succeeded in getting a temporary footing in our trenches on a front of about 300 meters, was immediately driven out by our counter attack, which inflicted on him serious losses.

**German Official Statement.**—The official statement issued by the general army headquarters in Berlin follows:

East of the Meuse our troops during the night captured the stone quarry south of Haudremont farm, thus completing the success of Monday. A great part of the occupants fell in a fierce bayonet engagement. More than 100 men and several machine guns fell into our hands.

A French counter attack against the new German lines northwest of Thiaumont farm failed.

Minor enemy infantry detachments which attempted to approach our trenches at several points were repulsed by our infantry and by hand grenade attacks.

## RUSSIANS REGAIN TRENCH STORMED BY THE GERMANS.

**Petrograd Admits Tenth Success After Terrific Cannonade, but Reports Gain by Counter Attack.**

PETROGRAD, April 19.—The official communication issued by general headquarters today reads:

In the Orisk region, south of Garbunovka, during the night of April 18, the Germans poured a tremendous fire into one of our trenches at the village of Glinovka, then attacked and carried a trench, which we recaptured by a counter attack.

In the region west of Postavy our artillery dispersed enemy columns. Northwest of Kremenez and on the upper Stripa the enemy exploded mines.

**Vienna Reports Slavs Repulsed.**—BERLIN, April 19.—The official Austrian report of April 17 says that a Russian attack on Austro-Hungarian guards on the upper Sereth river in eastern Galicia was repulsed.

## The Rosemont

This new pattern of silverware has all the charm of the popular Clermont design with the added attraction of delicately engraved ornament.

Those who admire Colonial silver, and yet desire something more elaborate than the simple, graceful lines of the period, will find the Rosemont most satisfactory.

It is made in all the requirements of correct table appointment.

This pattern is made especially for us

**Spaulding & Co.**  
Goldsmiths - Silvermiths  
and Jewelers  
Michigan Boulevard at Van Buren St.  
CHICAGO

**Joseph's**  
OF CHICAGO  
608-610 South Michigan Blvd.  
Extremely Beautiful  
**EASTER COATS**  
Specially Priced at  
**\$34.75**

This bewildering collection of fascinating Easter coats represents our latest achievement in rare values. You cannot afford to miss seeing them if you need a smart coat to complete your Easter wardrobe. Latest models—delicately chiseled—all the very beautiful materials now in vogue, exceptionally desirable at

**\$34.75**  
**Easter Blouses**  
of decidedly clever designing and charming colorings—of all the voguish materials and for every purpose. Specially reduced from \$7.50 to \$7.50 to \$12.50

# A+B

**ROGERS PEET CLOTHES EXCLUSIVELY**  
**EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR ROGERS PEET**

Nearly every man, young man and youth is surely going to have a new Spring Suit for Easter, and when he sees our new stock of suits he cannot fail to find the one he wants, they are so attractive.

Moderately priced, and all are of the Rogers Peet make—which we alone have in Chicago.

**ANDERSON & BROTHERS**  
CLOTHIERS & HATTERS  
Washington & Wabash  
(Formerly Atwood's, Madison and Clark)

Our Display of  
**Easter Flowers**  
and Blooming Plants

Surpassing rich in assortment and quantity, ready for your inspection.

**ORDER NOW!**

**Alpha Floral Company**  
FLOWERS  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
Cor. Adams and Wabash

Special attention given to telephone and telegraph orders. If you desire flowers of best quality order from us. Charge accounts invited.

**We Will Pay Charges**  
until Easter on all parcel post and express orders. Send flowers to your beloved ones.

**STUDEBAKER THEATRE**  
Coming May 8<sup>th</sup>  
Miss  
**Billie Burke**  
in  
**GLORIA'S ROMANCE**

Supported by HENRY KOLLER.  
A Motion Picture Novel by Mrs. M. R. HUGHES

**THE HUB**  
**Henry C. Lytton & Sons**  
N. E. Corner State and Jackson

**The Smartest Style for Spring**  
**Pinched-Back Suits,**  
**\$25**

Fashioning endeavor has at length evolved the young man's style success of the season. The "Pinched Back" jacket is deftly gathered at the back and belted; the effect is carried to the front of the coat by knife pleats.

The suits in all fabrics are lined with the finest silks, faultlessly correct in style detail, and far ahead of the standard spring models.

The new "Pinch-Back" garments are tailored with unusual care in brown, blue, and Nile green flannels, colorful homespuns, gray unfinished worsteds, fancy chevrons and striped and gun club checked fabrics. The smartest young man's style for spring, \$25.

**A Comprehensive Selection of Suits and Top Coats for Men and Young Men, \$15 to \$50**

College Floor, the Third

**Hassel's "Bancroft"**  
**\$5** tan or black; high or low.

**Hassel's: the best men's shoe store; the best styles, values, service and guarantee.**

**AND** that's a good, strong, man-to-man claim that we couldn't possibly make unless it were strictly true.

You'll never have a better chance to prove it to your own satisfaction than right now, in the before-Easter rush.

Our splendid organization is working like a machine; plenty of experienced salesmen; you'll get what you want easily, quickly, without waiting or bother.

Come and see our especially fine values at \$4, \$5 and \$6. They're all in the 10 large display windows—this helps you make your own choice.

**Open Saturday night until 10:30**

**HASSEL'S** Dearborn and Van Buren  
Northwest Corner, Monadnock Block

**KITCHEN KLENZER**  
FOR CLEAN UP WEEK USE KITCHEN KLENZER

**Cleans Antiseptically**  
**Hurts Only Dirt**  
**5c**

**Grow GLADIOLI**  
The Best Summer Flowers for pleasure or for profit.

**Vaughan's FIRST MIXTURES**  
"Extra Fine" ..... 25c  
"Rainbow" ..... 25c  
"Red, Pink, White" ..... 25c  
"Blue and Lilac" ..... 25c  
Good mixed only ..... 25c

For Liberal Plantings  
"Good" mixed ..... \$1.25 \$2.75  
"Extra Fine" mixed ..... \$1.25 \$2.75  
"Rainbow" ..... \$1.25 \$2.75

250 BULBS, MANY COLORS, \$2.00 MIXED, FOR ONLY  
(Five plantings of 50 each, our selection)

**Vaughan's Seed Store**  
Randolph Street, near Dearborn

**BRIGHT WOMEN**  
want a bright paper. Better NO BREAKFAST than NO TRIBUNE.

## HOW U. S. FORCES FOUGHT WAY OUT OF VILLA AMBUSH

'Tribune' Writer with Pershing Describes Night Battle with Mexican Bandits.

BY FLOYD P. GIBBONS.  
(War Correspondent of The Tribune.)  
With Gen. Pershing, 800 Miles South of Columbus, N. M., April 12.—(By Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., April 13.)—After almost a solid month of pushing onward with Gen. Pershing by day and by night, by horse or by motor, through the snow-covered and frigid nights of a 7,000 foot altitude and the wind storms and heat of the day and country we are now all becoming more impressed every day with the belief that Gen. Pershing will be present when Pancho Villa makes his last stand.

Yesterday Gen. Pershing turned his back again on the expeditionary headquarters, which had just managed to catch up with him, and with only the smallest escort took the trail to the south, pushing his motor through almost impossible mountain passes.

We covered a hundred miles into a country almost untouched by the American forces.

Dead Through Villa Ambush.  
Speed and this secrecy which covered the identity of our party had carried Gen. Pershing and his small escort through a Villa ambush which in view of our numbers and subsequent developments might have proven a disastrous one. The motor accompanying the general heaved a sigh of relief when the narrowness of our path was no longer a factor, but as far as I was able to judge from my observations of the general himself his attitude seemed to be one of regret, a feeling that an opportunity had been lost.

If we missed the opportunity, it was not overlooked by the struggling motor. Twenty minutes after our rapid and unconscious flight through it, ten minutes before the engagement the Villistas opened fire on an automobile truck and our automobile which contained Gen. Pershing's personal equipment.

The bandits, numbering about 100 and supposed to be under command of Gen. Taranga, had stationed themselves almost on the edge of a pass, which was reached by a long climb from the river land. Dense mesquite surrounded both sides of the road and extended backward on either side, making it almost impossible to see ten feet into the thickets. The spot was ideal for the purpose, for which it had been selected, regardless of the fact that five miles further on was the camp of a small body of Carrancistas under Gen. Garza.

Fire on Pershing's Escort.  
It was about 9 o'clock when the motor train climbing the hill heard firing ahead and hurried on at a speed through the darkness, thinking there was an attack on Gen. Pershing and his escort. The firing had been directed by the Villistas at the general's motor truck and the automobile which was accompanying it. These two machines, bearing the impediments for the expedition's flying headquarters, had been unable to hold the pace and had fallen behind.

When the first shots shattered the windshield of the automobile and rattled against the motor's hood the drivers of both machines extinguished their lights and sped forward to overtake the general's escort. The automobile, which was in the rear, crashed into the slower moving truck and was put out of commission. While shots continued to fall around them occupants of both cars took positions on the ground and poured out the contents of their rifles and shotguns.

Bandits Put to Flight.  
The arrival of the aero trucks finally caused the bandits to withdraw. The last truck in the motor train had reached the top of the hill and proceeded a few hundred feet across the mesa, when a signal shot was fired from that end of the ambush closest to the head of the train.

The signal brought forth a volley from the west side of the road, as indicated by the flashes of light from a section of the mesquite thicket 100 yards long. In a minute the throbbing motors were silent and all lights out. The men, numbering less than fifty, including officers and chauffeurs in the train, jumped to the ground with their rifles and pistols and flattened out.

A second volley came from the bandits on the east side of the road. The bullets ripped through the canvas curtains of the trucks, splintered the wooden sides of the cars, and rang out as they splattered against the solid metal wheels.

Attacked from Three Sides.  
At the same time, a third party of the bandits opened another cross fire from the road, in the rear of the last truck, which made the attack on three sides. The aero squadron took, rather late in leaving his position on the driver's seat of the last truck, became the personification of alertness when a bullet pierced the peak of his hat and removed it.

Without waiting for orders the train escort opened up fire in all three directions. The captain walked up and down on both sides of the line of trucks cautioning the men to save their ammunition and to fire only when they saw a flash of light in the mesquite. In the darkness, which was almost black, save for a pale cloud blurred moon, the flashes of the rifles were the only means by which the Americans could direct their fire.

Most of the bandits were mounted. Following the first American shots horses were heard to snort and fall in the brush, which was so thick and thorny that pursuit was impossible.

Proceeded to Carrancista Camp.  
Even after the opening volleys from the Americans the Mexicans maintained a scattering fire from many points on the three sides of the square on which they were formed. As the three sides slipped further away from the trucks and the flashes became more indistinct through the undergrowth the train escort took cover. The bandits had been repulsed.

The engines were started again, and the train proceeded with lights out, it being feared that the road illumination might prove too good a target for the bandits. Four miles further the train encountered the outposts of the Carrancista camp, where the fight was recounted to Gen. Garza.

PRESIDENT OF TRAINMEN DENIES ARBITRATION PLAN  
Issues Statement to Union Members Saying Some Interest Is Spreading Gossip.

Members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, one of the four organizations of train employees, are being advised by their president that arbitration of their demands is not being considered by any of the labor organizations involved. The 300,000 train service employees are asking for an eight-hour day and time and one-half for overtime.

"Our members should disregard all public statements to the effect that arbitration is being considered by the organizations parties to the movement," says President W. G. Lee in a circular of instructions that was issued in Cleveland on April 13. "It is evident from press reports that have been published that some interest is endeavoring to cause the public and our membership to believe that arbitration will be accepted. Nothing of the kind is contemplated."

FORMER MAINE MAYOR IS NEW ASSISTANT TO BAKER.  
William Moulton Ingraham of Portland Gets Post Under U. S. Secretary of War.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—(Special.)—The appointment of William Moulton Ingraham of Portland, Me., as assistant secretary of war was confirmed today by Secretary Baker. Although admitting he had never heard of Mr. Ingraham until a month ago, Mr. Baker declared that the Maine man was his personal choice—suggested by Senator Johnson of Maine.

"How is he qualified for an important post in the war department?" was asked. "He has been a mayor," Mr. Baker said with a smile. Mr. Baker having been mayor of Cleveland.

Mr. Ingraham married Miss Damsel of Evanston, Ill.

MRS. MODJESKA'S LETTERS SHOW DISLIKE OF AMERICA.  
Cross-Examination of Husband and Translation of Letters Occupy Day in Wife's Suit.

Cross examination of Ralph Modjeska, son of the Polish actress, was begun yesterday before Judge McKinley in the separate maintenance suit of Mrs. Felice Modjeska Modjeska, his wife.

Translations of letters written by Mrs. Modjeska while she was in Poland in 1905-06, also were read into evidence by Attorney Frank H. Scott for Mr. Modjeska. The defense is endeavoring to show that Mrs. Modjeska refused to return to America. An excerpt from one follows: "When I think of American life, it makes me hate Columbus."

## LOCATES VILLA LAIR 13 MILES BELOW PARRAL

State Department Sleuth Reports Hiding Place of Bandit.

(Continued from first page.)

forces and will remain so. He said the department fully approved every step Gen. Funston had taken, and that Gen. Scott was going only because it had seemed desirable to get a clearer view than was possible by means of official reports.

TAKE UP CARRANZA NOTE.  
In the meantime state department officials will take up consideration of what reply they shall make to the Carranza note urging the withdrawal of the American forces.

Dispatches from the border or from Mexico today contained no word of developments changing the situation. The expedition seeking Villa is at a standstill apparently, concentrated at points where Gen. Pershing and Gen. Funston believe they are best protected against whatever may come.

TELL VILLAREAL PLOT.  
There was no change during the day in the diplomatic situation. Eliseo Arrondo, Carranza's ambassador designated here, called on Secretary Lansing during the day to call attention to reported activities of Antonio Villareal in American border towns. Mr. Arrondo told the secretary Villareal was in hiding in Laredo, Tex., and that he was endeavoring to raise an expedition for an invasion of Mexico in support of Villa. Mr. Lansing directed that the attention of the department of justice be called to this matter.

Reports from Gen. Funston today indicated that the aviators with Gen. Pershing were badly in need of new machines. Four additional machines will arrive at Columbus next Saturday, but will not be ready for use until the following Tuesday. Four other airplanes will be delivered next week.

KILL FIFTEEN FOR VILLA PLOT.  
Chihuahua, Mex., April 19.—Gen. Gaviarra, commander of the Juarez garrison, has been sent a message by Gen. Gutierrez, military governor of Chihuahua, stating that fifteen civilians concerned in a Villa plot to attack the Chihuahua garrison were executed by the firing squad today. Over

sixty arrests were made last week in connection with the plot. Though no further evidence on the reported death of Villa is at hand, Mexican officials still maintain that the report is authentic.

NEW ARMY TO COLUMBUS.  
San Antonio, Tex., April 19.—Military operations of the American forces in Mexico will remain practically at a standstill until Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, has completed his study of the situation. The troops movements ordered by Gen. Funston that will make available 2,500 more troops for Gen. Pershing will be continued, but it is probable that none of these men will go further than Columbus, Gen. Pershing's base, until it is known just what policy the administration wishes to pursue.

ILLINOIS WOMAN IS CHOSEN.  
Mrs. William Butterworth of Moline Elected Vice President General at D. A. R. Congress.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—(Special.)—Mrs. William Butterworth of Moline, Ill., candidate for a vice president general, was elected this evening at the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Kavanaugh to Try Erbstein.  
Judge Marcus Kavanaugh was selected yesterday by Judge McDonald, acting chief justice of the Criminal court, as the trial judge to sit in the case of Attorney Charles E. Erbstein and Patrick H. O'Donnell and six others charged with conspiracy and subversion of the government.

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W. L. DOUGLAS  
\$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 & \$5.00 Shoes  
YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES  
VALUE GUARANTEED

For 23 years W. L. Douglas name has stood for shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price. His name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees full value and protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes. They are the best known shoes in the world.

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Mme. Baronne Douariere van Beusekom of Amsterdam  
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Containing Examples by J. H. Wolsenbroek, Charlet, Roelofs, Ranger, Artz, Renner, de Bont, Mastenbroek, Bartoloni, Innes, Keith, Constable, Irwin, Emerson, Blake, etc.

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Established 1894 111 So. Wabash Ave.

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For Easter we have provided thousands of new blue serge and fancy Norfolk suits, the very latest styles, and finest specialist tailoring, for boys 8 to 18, all suits have extra trousers, attractive values at..... \$7.50

Other Norfolk suits with and without extra trousers, fast color blue serge and fancy mixture textures, for boys 6 to 18, at \$5 to \$18

Boys' shirts, beautiful patterns and colors, 50c to \$3.  
Boys' blue felt hats, for Easter, \$1.95 and \$2.95.  
Boys' Store, Sixth Floor.

White and colored silk neckwear for boys, 25c and 50c.  
Boys' and little men's shoes, \$2 to \$4. Main Floor.  
Children's Barber Shop, Haircutting, etc.

THE HUB  
Henry C. Lytton & Sons  
N. E. Corner State and Jackson

ITALIANS GAIN IN BATTLES IN  
Rome Reports Captures Positions in Alps, Enemy Attacks.

ROME, April 19.—(Special.)—In the region of the Alps, the Italian troops have remained even along the summit of the mountain range. The Italian army, with the exception of a few units, has not moved toward the summit of the Alps.

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W. L. DOUGLAS  
\$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 & \$5.00 Shoes  
YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES  
VALUE GUARANTEED

For 23 years W. L. Douglas name has stood for shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price. His name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees full value and protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes. They are the best known shoes in the world.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the most carefully selected leathers, after the latest models, in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., under the direction and personal inspection of a most perfect organization and the highest paid skilled shoemakers; all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00 SHOES are just as good for style, fit and wear as other makes costing \$6.00 to \$8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 & \$3.50 SHOES hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than other makes for the price. None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom.

W. L. Douglas Stores in Chicago:  
MEN'S \$19 SO. DEARBORN ST. (at Madison) STORES 135 WEST MADISON STREET | MEN'S AND WOMEN'S STORE 608 WEST NORTH STREET

OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS  
Sent us by L'OEUVRE, of Amsterdam, Holland forming the collections of  
Mme. Baronne Douariere van Beusekom of Amsterdam  
Mons. Breckport Pere of Brussels  
and  
Mme. Vve Kohler of Rotterdam

Containing Examples by J. H. Wolsenbroek, Charlet, Roelofs, Ranger, Artz, Renner, de Bont, Mastenbroek, Bartoloni, Innes, Keith, Constable, Irwin, Emerson, Blake, etc.

Now on Exhibition. Sale Monday and Tuesday, April 24 and 25, at Two in the Afternoon.  
EVERY PIECE GUARANTEED AS ORIGINAL and AUTHENTIC unless otherwise stated in catalogue.

GRANT'S ART GALLERIES  
Established 1894 111 So. Wabash Ave.

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## BRITAIN HOPES TO WEATHER NEW CABINET CRISIS

Grave Danger of Breakup Admitted and Asquith May Appeal to People.

LONDON, April 19.—After the ministerial conference this evening a more hopeful feeling that the break up of the government will be avoided prevailed in the parliamentary lobbies. It was based on nothing tangible, however, and the general opinion among the public, owing to the unexpected grave nature of Premier Asquith's statement in the house of commons, is that the life of the ministry hangs by a thread.

David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions, controls the situation, and, according to the best information, decides to reconstitute his position unless it can be proved to him that the needed men for service under the colors can be obtained without compulsion. He submitted to the cabinet a proposal for a universal conscription bill to be put in operation only if within a month are not forthcoming under the voluntary system of recruiting.

Two Courses Are Open. In the event of the conscriptionists carrying the day and breaking up the government, it is possible that Premier Asquith might attempt the reconstruction of the cabinet with Liberals and Laborers or he might appeal to the country by a general election.

On the other hand, Mr. Asquith and the ministers favoring voluntarism might retire and recommend the king to summon Andrew Bonar Law to form a cabinet. In some quarters, a Unionist ministry with David Lloyd-George as premier, is considered not impossible.

Premier Shows Peril. Premier Asquith was compelled further to postpone his statement until Tuesday next, saying that unless an agreement could be reached the result would be a breakup of the coalition government.

"The government," he added, "is called in believing that such an event would be a national disaster of the most formidable kind."

## ITALIANS GAIN NEW GROUND IN BATTLES IN MOUNTAINS.

Reveals Capture of Austrian Positions in Alps and Repulse of Enemy Attacks.

ROME, April 19.—The following of the Italian communication was issued today: In the region of Adamello on Monday our Alpine troops drove out the last remaining enemy detachments and reached the summit of the ranges and crossed Monte Piuma pass, 8,400 feet above sea level. In the Ledge valley, with the destruction of the enemy's successive lines of resistance, we continue a gradual advance toward the summit of Monte Sperone.

There is marked artillery activity from the region of the River Adige to Brenna. In the Sugana valley Monday night renewed enemy efforts against our positions west of the Lergana Trench broke down under our fire. The same night on Col di Lana, in the upper part of Cordevole valley, after wrecking the enemy's line with mines, we assaulted and captured the extreme western peak of Monte Ancora. Most of the enemy in the trenches here were buried under the debris and killed. Survivors aggregating 164, including 8 officers, fell into our hands. In addition we captured a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and other war materials. Wednesday morning an enemy column which was hastily proceeding toward Monte Sief was dispersed by our artillery.

## TEUTON U. S. HOLDS

Wolfe von Igel, Von Papen's Former Aid, Will Not Be Released, U. S. Decides.



## SEES BRIGHT PROSPECT FOR CIVILIAN TRAINING CAMPS.

Baker Believes Army Can Furnish Enough Men Despite Absence of Troops in Mexico.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—[Special.]—Opening of the civilian training camps for the army as planned for the summer is bright in spite of the presence of practically all the mobile forces of the regular army on or over the border, it was announced today by Secretary of War Baker.

The announcement followed a protracted conference with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the department of the east, who was ordered to Washington for the day.

Secretary Baker is now a warm advocate of the camps, for the enlargement of which Gen. Wood is a prime mover, and during the day expressed himself as deeply impressed with the potential values of the camps.

Went to Boyhood Home to End Life. Returning to the home of his boyhood in Muscatine, Ia., Adolph Kaufman, 528 North Halsted street, killed himself yesterday in the rear of his cigar store which he once owned. Kaufman went to Muscatine ten days ago to visit George Elchenauer, to whom he sold the cigar store twenty years ago. His wife and two children live in Chicago.

## PAPERS PROVE TEUTONIC SPY PLOT IN U. S.?

Predicted If Bernstorff Claims Von Igel Documents He Will Soon Go Home.

New York, April 19.—[Special.]—The complete inner workings of the alleged Teutonic spy system in America—the financial head, the alleged directors of the plots to destroy commerce, the list of the spies who obtained secret information—may be laid before the public as a result of the seizure of a mass of papers on Tuesday morning in the former headquarters, room 2048, 60 Wall street, of the dismissed German military attaché, Capt. Franz von Igel.

These papers, which were left in charge of Wolfe von Igel, the young German army officer who has been arrested on a charge of participating in a plot to blow up the Welland canal, are said to have furnished the federal authorities with information opening up new avenues of investigation, naming new secrets, and revealing much evidence for which a search had previously been made.

Papers Incriminating? While the state department and Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, were wrestling today over the question as to whether those papers belonged to the German embassy, the startling prophecy was made by a government authority that if Count von Bernstorff claimed the ownership of all the papers seized from Von Igel he would be on his way out of this country within two weeks.

In view of the sensational nature of many of the documents and the demand of Count von Bernstorff for their return on the ground that they were papers belonging to the German embassy, the point was made that to hand some of the papers to Count von Bernstorff would be practically to insult him.

Work Left to Von Igel. The documents seem to have been entrusted to Von Igel as a sort of successor to Von Papen, though with less authority, with power to clean up work that had been started and then stopped.

As such the young man was virtually the business manager. It is asserted, of the German spy system. It is said that he kept in a safe bearing the seal of the Imperial German government a large bundle of papers dealing with violations against United States laws by German agents and German sympathizers.

The papers found in Von Igel's office—and there are hundreds of them—are said to show that Von Igel was a sort of paymaster for the German spy system; that he cashed checks drawn by Von Papen and other official representatives of Germany and that he handed the money to persons sent on secret missions.

It is said that the federal investigators have learned that Von Igel received many payments from Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, the fiscal agent of the German government in America and privy councillor of the German embassy. The documents also show a close relationship with other members of the German embassy.

## FORD CONFERENCE ISSUES APPEAL TO BELLIGERENTS.

Would Bar Transfer of Territory Without People's Consent—Urges Freedom of Seas.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 18.—Setting forth the principle that no transfer of territory should take place without the consent of the population involved, an appeal issued by the Henry Ford peace conference (the Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation) to the governments and parliaments and peoples of the belligerent powers asks that they adhere to this and other principles and measures suggested as a basis for ending the war and preventing a recurrence of hostilities.

To bring about the "creation of an international order of justice" the necessity of a world congress of both belligerents and neutrals is asserted, with an international organization including an agreement to submit all disputes between nations for peaceful settlement, together with disarmament.

The freedom of the seas and parliamentary control of foreign policy should also be provided for, the appeal declares.

Order Death Inquiry Continued. A recommendation that the police continue investigation of the death of an unidentified man about 45 years old, who was found unconscious with a fractured skull at Paulina and Perry-third streets, April 8 and died two days later, was made at the request yesterday. So far all efforts to identify the body have failed.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—[Special.]—The "little army" leaders in the house tonight made known their intention of attempting to prevent consideration of the army bill until the present excitement over the president's address on the German situation calms down.

Representative Hay of Virginia, author of the Hay bill, tomorrow will move that the house send to conference the army bill which passed the senate last night, with an amendment increasing the regular force from the 140,000 provided in the Hay bill to 200,000.

Republican leaders will attempt to get a vote of approval on the regular army increase and a direction that the house conference vote the elimination of the paragraph authorizing the construction of a government nitrate plant.

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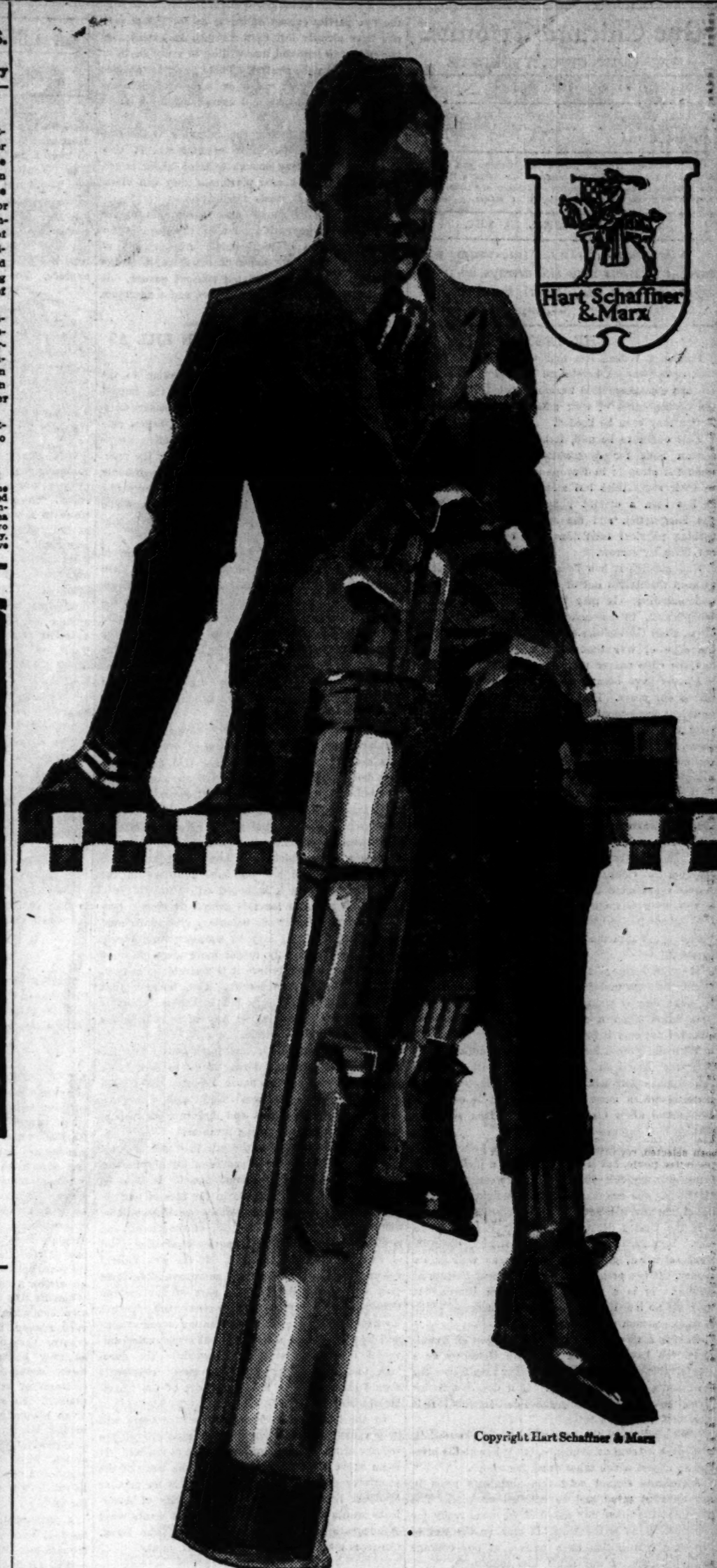
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Typical young men's clothes

THEY have the air of lively smartness; distinctive, different; but without loss of dignity.

Varsity Fifty Five and others

Quality of the all-wool fabrics; safety of the colors; complete satisfaction guaranteed

The prices are from \$20 to \$50

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Good Clothes Makers

You'll find in this store the world's greatest exhibition of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes for young men; styles of to-day and tomorrow; \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$50.

Maurice L. Rothschild

S. W. Cor. Jackson and State

The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

Money cheerfully refunded

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GLAS \$5.00 Shoes for MEN AND WOMEN

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Kewanee Smoke- oiler burns all the in cheap soft coal e they get to be e. So a Kewanee eless Boiler cuts waste fuel and lets e cheap soft coal ut getting you into le with the smoke ctor.

BOILER COMPANY Washington and Market St.

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FOR THE TRIBUNE

Easter Clothes of Quality

are obtainable at the original Foreman store—clothes that come to us from manufacturers of high reputation, that possess character and individuality in design, and always a maximum value.

Foreman Suits and Overcoats \$15, \$20, \$25 (and up to \$40)

are the best clothes offered in Chicago today to the man who would be well and correctly dressed at the minimum cost.

Remember the place—the ORIGINAL

Foreman's 63-67 W. Washington (Between Dearborn and Clark)

Banjos Violins Mandolins at the Lyon & Healy Removal Sale

Also Harps, Guitars, Flutes, Band Instruments and scores of other musical instruments are included at reductions of 25% to 50% from usual prices. These are all high-grade, professional instruments, made for the use of the most discriminating players. Every music lover should make it a point to take advantage of this remarkable sale. It is the opportunity of a lifetime.

EASY PAYMENTS Small payments down, the remainder monthly, on many classes of instruments.

SEND FOR LISTS Write to us about the instrument needed and we will send you catalogs, etc.

WABASH AVE. AT ADAMS ST.

## The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1857.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1895, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the sender's risk, and the Tribune company assumes no responsibility for their safe custody or return.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."  
—Stephen Decatur.

## THE TEST.

President Wilson has told Germany that the U boat operations as heretofore conducted must stop. He has committed this nation to whatever may be the consequences of that policy. Argument stops. Action may soon be needed.

This ought to be and, it may be presumed, is a solemn hour for Americans. They have looked upon the struggle in Europe as something intimate to their sympathies but alien to their experience. It has been a distant phantasmagoria, engendering the imagination and the sympathy, but not disturbing physical conditions, not causing suffering, not bringing sorrow.

Undoubtedly it has been the wish of Americans to keep themselves out of a war so foreign to their understanding. It may be our fate, explicable or inexplicable, to be involved in it. We have so often, since the sinking of the Lusitania, approached the edge of war that it seems startling now to find the edge nearer than ever.

Alarms have been sounded and nothing has disturbed our peace. But this alarm seems real. The president has committed the nation. Germany may yield to his contentions. Germany may not. The issue for Germany demands the abandonment of the most powerful marine instrument she has for the accomplishment of a peace satisfactory to her. One U-boat is worth a brigade. By a prolongation of the submarine campaign which President Wilson pronounces lawless, Germany may bring Great Britain to feel the hunger which Great Britain intended Germany to feel. Germany may not abandon this campaign. If Germany does not abandon it the United States breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany.

We must not cherish any illusions regarding this. Breaking off diplomatic relations is an act leading to war.

It were better that the American nation were twenty fathoms under water than that it should seek to make war by writing checks to impose its moral indignation upon a nation which it believes has offended not only it but all humanity.

With the French losing tens of thousands at Verdun, the American nation cannot with spiritual safety make war with check books. It is not our material which will be furnished; it is our men. We cannot allow Canada to furnish men while we furnish beef carcasses and shell cases.

American manhood could survive a policy which preserved peace, but it cannot survive a policy which brings war and does not make it. We cannot indulge vicariously the emotions of moral indignation. National stamina will not survive such prostration.

If the United States goes to war it must go to war. It must, for its material security and its spiritual salvation, give itself, its men as well as its money. It is a greater nation than Great Britain or France. It is a greater nation than Russia. It must do no less than any of these in a cause which it finds common with them.

This is a thought for the consideration of Americans who have regarded war with Germany as a comfortable state of mind. And war may follow the president's note to Germany. If it does not follow it will be because Germany at all cost intends that it shall not follow.

This alarm, like the ones which have preceded it, may pass without consequence, but it has at the present an aspect which takes away from hope.

Americans cannot read this morning's news in any careless mood or be rational or wise. The president the other day asked if we were ready for the test. This is the test. It may be the test of our own composition as a nation, of our courage as individuals, of our spirit and manliness.

It may be the test of our composition as a nation because it may present in most trying form to millions of citizens the question of national allegiance opposed to the love of mother country.

The position of American citizens who are of German birth or German parentage will be insupportable. They are numerous and powerful. They will be staggered by the conflict of emotions. Any one of ordinary sympathetic perceptions can understand the situation which has been made for them and the conditions in which they are engulfed.

It will be a part of good Americanism to understand this. It will be only one of the tests to which the nation will be subjected. Its composition will be tried, its morale will be tried, its courage will be tested.

If the test be faced honestly and bravely it may do good. It may be the test the nation needs to become a real nation, integrated and unified, spiritualized and strengthened, able to meet dangers which we can see the future offering.

It may be a good thing for American policy to meet this test while we have the support which allies could offer. We may be able to obtain material advantage from it. We may be able to save another generation from trials which our incompetence and dislike for struggle would have increased for our succession.

If President Wilson means to enforce the policy to which he seems to have committed the nation, Germany holds the decision for us, but our fate is in our own hands.

We may gain great things out of the sacrifices which shall be obliged to make if American manhood be mainly and American statesmanship wise.

## THE STATE CONVENTIONS.

Comment on the approaching conventions of the two big political parties of the state has been practically limited to what faction in each party is to control the party machinery. State issues are not mentioned. So far as the average voter is concerned, perhaps there are none. Unless he expects a state job if his man wins, he is not thinking about the conventions at all.

The average citizen simply will not be bothered with making decisions or formulating opinions in a field which he feels is almost totally abandoned to the professional politician. Because there is almost no public opinion about state politics the delegates may not be affected much in their state making and their platform making by public opinion. They can do almost anything they like.

But although the public disregards state issues,

the two parties cannot afford to do so. State politics have already lost caste to such an extent that the citizen is less and less willing to trust anything important to state control. There is a chance even that the public will wake up some day and ask why the state exists at all except for the support of politicians.

This increasing feeling the delegates to the convention have the power to counteract. If they forget patronage long enough to think about issues, if they formulate honest platforms, they can vindicate the state. It needs vindication.

Specifically they should make issues out of the constitutional convention; out of the demand for local government of local public utilities; out of revision of the state expenditures. As it is the state is too expensive and not efficient enough. It provides a maximum of interference and a minimum of help.

## PASS THE CHAMBERLAIN BILL AS IT IS.

In the senate the remaining obstruction to the Chamberlain bill has crumbled before the impact of imminent war. Not only has that measure been carried, but it was materially bettered before passage. Originally sound in its constructive provisions, the bill was amended to provide for the numbers urged by the general staff. It thus represents a victory for expert opinion, one of the very few and probably the most important in the whole wretched history of our piecemeal military legislation.

Though amended and passed under pressure of serious emergency, it does not represent haste. On the contrary it is the result of long study and deliberation. It is a great pity it must now face the process of compromise which takes place in conference committees. It ought to be passed by the house as it stands, and perhaps in this crisis this may be accomplished.

The informed press, citizens' organizations, and public generally can accomplish this if they will act vigorously and at once.

The Chamberlain bill provides for an active regular army of 250,000. We need every man of this number, as our experts have told us, for the first defense of our possessions and our own shores. The bill also provides a reserve of officers and men, fully trained, and partially trained citizen soldiers consisting of the national guard, raised to 280,000, over twice its present paper strength, and of a new volunteer force which it is hoped will bring into training men who are not now available to the guard. This force it is hoped will reach 261,000.

The bill provides for this army. It cannot provide the men. Under our voluntary system we must "wait and see." It may be necessary to increase inducements materially to get more men. It may be necessary, as we believe it is desirable even now, to resort to universal service. But, however that may be, the Chamberlain bill is the best that it seems possible to do in the way of legislation for the land force at this time.

If the men called for are forthcoming and the navy is correspondingly strengthened in accordance with the views of our naval experts, the United States will be secure from assault and in a position to enforce its rights and maintain its responsibilities with self-respecting firmness.

Perhaps the feature of the bill that will be most vigorously attacked is the provision for a volunteer force additional to the national guard. It is to be hoped, however, this pressure in the face of our obvious need to use all our possible resources will be related. It should be the honor of the guard, and it is, we believe, to place the nation above the guard or any selfish special interest. If the new federal volunteers prove a better and more available force they will and ought to be a part of our system. Otherwise this device will go into the discard. Eventually we hope all our volunteer organizations will be merged in a really national army under universal democratic service. Meanwhile the devotion and patriotism which the guard represents should show itself in hearty support of the Chamberlain bill.

In the house or conference committee there will be an attempt to cut down the numbers of the regular army. That should be fought to the hilt. It is an effort of penny wisdom. It is an issue of the snarler versus the expert. There is no manner of doubt that an overwhelming majority of Americans want an adequate defense and it wants what is adequate to be determined by men who know. Congress need have no doubt on that point.

## Editorial of the Day.

NO WITHDRAWAL WITHOUT VILLA.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Gen. Carranza, head of the de facto government of Mexico, has communicated with Washington proposing a beginning of negotiations toward early withdrawal of all United States troops now south of the border. The administration at Washington, it is clear from the tone of the dispatches, contemplates a waiting policy, and prolonging the negotiations as far as possible, for gaining time in which the purpose of the punitive expedition against the Villistas may be served. The Carranza communication insists that that purpose is already served in the breaking up and dispersion of the Villistas, but it also quotes from the official statement made by President Wilson, March 26, in which he said: "As we have already announced, the expedition was ordered under an agreement with the de facto government of Mexico for the purpose only of capturing the bandit, Villa, whose forces have invaded the territory of the United States."

The degree of faith and credit to be attached to any assurance made by Gen. Carranza touching the ability of his government to complete the work of crushing Villa, is to be seen in the character of statements made in his communication to justify his demand for an early withdrawal. In substance, the claim made is one that the exchanges between this government and Carranza, immediately following Villa's raid on Columbus, and leading to the agreement under which our entry into Mexico was made did not contemplate such an entry at that time, nor any time unless further invasions, raiding, looting, and murdering should occur. The Mexican, in effect, charges this government with bad faith for having announced and marched the punitive expedition into Mexico as a measure of reprisal for what had been done at Columbus.

It is possible that the administration, lashed at last into abandoning "watchful waiting," may have taken prompt action without giving ear to the everlasting cry of "manana." The country will not condemn it if it is found to be the fact. It will condemn it if it now withdraws without accomplishing its purpose. The situation is grave. Some thousands of our soldiers are 400 miles in the interior of what may soon be a hostile country. They must be protected and supported, and we must get Villa.

## A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

PEOPLE ask all sorts of questions of the department of this newspaper known as the Morgue. Yesterday a lady wanted to know how to keep a butterfly alive until a warmer day outside. Another asked what to feed a chameleon. Can you guess what the replies were?

"CAN America justify herself?"—the inquirer in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung—"in prolonging this awful slaughter by continuing to sell Great Britain and allies munitions of war?" She can. America points to the fact that her shells don't explode. The Teuts are certainly ungrateful.

## Not a Bad Idea.

Sir: Numerous clever, humorous fellows draw delightful, comic series for the papers, thus lighting our dull and gray existence. The climax always comes in the last picture, and it occurred to me that if one of these clever chaps were to show, in the final picture the recipient of the remark falling over, with his or her feet in the air, it would be original and screamingly funny. I'm sure I'd snap a lacing in my merriment.

## DOUBLES BARRER.

THE peace faction in the cabinet, it is said, contends that this country does not appear to be greatly wrought up over the submarine controversy. The answer is that the country can't continue in a wrought-up state. The highest pitch of indignation was reached when the Lusitania was sunk. Since then public interest in Mr. Wilson's ultimatum has steadily declined. Many persons now merely glance at the headlines and remark, "What, again?"

A GOLF bag that does not require a caddy is among the season's novelties. It is, we assume, so contrived that the golfer can then and then slams it on the ground with sufficient force to break the shaft of the driver or brassie.

## In a Public Library.

"I would like 'An Autobiography of an Ex-Negro.'"

## "Who is the author?"

"No author. The book is unanimous."

WHAT are the rules of the very life game, we wonder. Is there a poetic divinity that shapes the ends of the lines? Or may the same bunch of words be arranged in various patterns? Thousands of imagist poems are said to be scattered through George Meredith's novels; for example, this from "Sandra Belloni":

## "My heart

Is like a bird

Caught in the hands of a cruel boy."

Is that pattern inevitable? Or may one arrange the words thus—

## "My heart is like a bird

Caught in the hands

Of a cruel boy."

THERE is the Home Edition Ultimatum, the Pink Sheet Ultimatum, the Last Edition Ultimatum, the Eight O'Clock Pink Sheet Ultimatum, and—yesterday—the Extra Final Ultimatum.

## ART AND MORALISING.

(Charles Whitley.)

MUSSEURAND confesses the unpopular truth that Shakespeare's plays were "written without any moral purpose." And therefore we must expect of Shakespeare something which Martin Tupper could never give us. We expect, and we are not disappointed, harmony of thought and sound, beautiful words, haunting melodies, profound insight, and, above all, living men and women. Shakespeare has peopled his world with kings and queens, sinners and saints, clowns and philosophers, women of beauty and lovers of heroic temper. They breathe, and speak, each one of them, with his own voice. They are not the mouthpieces of Shakespeare's whim. He pulls no string that they may dance to his bidding. When he had created them he left them to their own thoughts, their own actions. And for this very reason, that they are detached from their creator, they compel belief. The wise know them as they know their friends, better than they know themselves. And he has achieved this triumph of creation because he has suppressed himself. He stands apart, impartial and austere. Even his religious faith is kept secret from our prying minds. He is supreme in his very nonchalance. "We want the poet, the musician, the artist," says M. Musseurand, "to touch us with his wand and say, 'Look!' Shakespeare has touched us with his wand, and that is lesson enough for us."

A MAN writes to the New York Sun that the hardest worked phrase in the language is "The trouble is." Talk with family, friends, neighbors—they all begin every other sentence with "The trouble is."

ANOTHER hard worked phrase we have noticed is "I see," used by persons who are receiving telephonic communications. Perhaps it is confined to this office. Do you hear it in YOUR shop?

## LISTEN!

(From "Sparks from a Farmer's Anvil," by O. A. Martin, the Bard of Oakblow.)

To be original with your work  
You throw off lots of strain.  
Besides you are germinating thought  
That bears your own madman.  
I find to throw the transcripts off.  
You can handle with better skill  
The lines that have been trusted you  
To climb up life's great hill.

So I will sit in silence  
And scratch the sleep from my head  
To stir up thinking power  
For originality broad.

For that's the kind I am wanting  
To record and lay away.  
To be the treasure of my heart  
In my last and final day.

I want a jewel crowning thought  
That glitters with pure gold.  
To have on earth to feed the hungry  
That were once with me on fold.

So listen careful for the strain  
Of music rich and rare,  
That God has given me to feed  
When pastures are cold and bare.

THE public man who would have the crowd with him must be sure of himself. That, remarked M. France, is what the crowd likes. "It demands categorical statements and not truths. Truths disturb and puzzle it. It is simple minded and only understands simplicity. You must not tell it how or in what way, but simply yes or no."

THE secretary of agriculture is a pacifist. So was Cincinnati—between wars.

## THE SECOND POST.

(Reprinted by the house of Kuppenheimer.)  
Gentlemen: Would you sell enough goods to make a pair of pants for a "big fellow"? If so, please send me several samples of gray and black striped goods and the prices of same, of the widest goods you have. Can you tell me how much goods to get for a pair measure, belt 37 in., waist 34 in., and extra seam to top of 34 in. Salsbad, Yours very truly,  
MRS. F. J.

"THE Italian front is without significant change."  
All quiet save for the Italian battle hymn.  
"Feastina lente."

A DIPLOMATIC crisis seems ten times more serious at 10 p. m. than it seems the next morning.

WE predict another diplomatic victory for Mr. Wilson.

MEANWHILE, three cheers for the United States of Humanity!  
R. L. T.

How to Keep Well.  
By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1918, by Dr. W. A. Evans.)

## FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

URING October 1918 A. L. A. Kansas stockman, was engaged in hauling and storing feed for his stock. About the middle of October he helped to transfer some stock from one pasture to another. On the same day he ate at a restaurant.

The last of October he was taken sick with chills, fever, sore throat, and pains in his neck. The pain in his throat was so intense and so much saliva was flowing from his mouth on Nov. 4 that he could not sleep. His temperature was 101. His pulse, 115. By the 6th saliva was running from his mouth constantly, the pain in his throat was so great he could scarcely swallow, his tonsils were swollen, the glands in his neck were enlarged.

Up to this point the case might have been one of tonsillitis. About this time small blisters appeared on his lips, his soft palate, the cheeks, and the edge of his tongue. His temperature was 104. About the 8th the eyes became inflamed and the lids were matted together. About the 10th small yellow blisters appeared on the back of his feet and hands. The blisters on his lips might have been fever blisters, though they did not look like them. The blisters on the cheeks, the palate, and the tongue, and especially those on the feet and hands, could not be fever blisters.

Later other blisters appeared on the knees, buttocks, and ears. A blister started as a localized tingling and burning. Then the spot became red. Later a water blister appeared. This was followed by pus. The blisters ranged from pinhead size to pea size. The man got well.

There have been a great many rumors about cases of foot and mouth disease in the human subject since the disease appeared in the United States about two years ago. When these rumors have been run down it has been found invariably that the cases were not foot and mouth disease. The case recorded above was seen by Dr. Sutton of Kansas City and Dr. O'Donnell, the county health officer of Ellsworth, Kas. They say that the case was clinically indistinguishable from foot and mouth disease in man. Putting it more directly, they thought this a case of foot and mouth disease, although in the absence of positive proof. Dr. Sutton and O'Donnell were unwilling to make a positive diagnosis.

It is remarkable that there has been one case of this disease in the human subject in this country. In Europe, and especially in Germany, the disease in man is not so infrequent. Most of the

grown people who have it get well. For that matter, most of the children get well. Nevertheless it causes a considerable number of deaths of babies and a small number of deaths among children older than infants.

The symptoms described by the European physicians are exactly the same as those present in this case. The reason for the extreme measures taken by the federal department of agriculture and state agricultural departments to stamp out this disease related in the main to the economic loss occasioned by it. The danger to human beings, while present, is of secondary importance. We have reason to hope that the disease has been stamped out. Nearly a year ago the disease had been eradicated except in a few foot in Illinois and nearby states. Last fall those feet were cleaned up. Soon after the first of the year a single case appeared in one county in central Illinois. The probability is that county is once more free from foot and mouth disease. The federal and state authorities are to be congratulated upon a good piece of work done under great difficulties.

## WHOOPIING COUGH.

N. P. writes: "I have two children who have had the whooping cough since the last week of November. The 4 year old one seems to catch a fresh cold about every two weeks. His cough, of course, gets worse each time and he seems to still have the whoops slightly. The older one, 10, coughs but does not whoop."

"The medicine given, and the whooping cough medicine and in the last two weeks an iron tonic, seems to have done little good."

"Is this a dangerous condition?"

"2. Would a whooping cough serum administered at this stage be beneficial or harmful?"

"3. Does the serum ever have a bad effect?"

"4. Would it be better to treat it as bronchitis?"

"5. Does rubbing chest with camphorated oil help any?"

"6. Is it not considerably past the time that whooping cough usually lasts?"

"What can you suggest? Will be very grateful for help. The little fellow walks for a half hour or one hour every day in the open air. The larger one goes out to play for several hours."

## REPLY.

1, 2, and 3. No.

3. I think not.

4. Continue them in the open air as much as possible. They will not spread whooping cough.

5. Continue the tonic, feed them well, and keep them in the open air and they will be all right.

## LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

(Copyright, 1918, by the Brewster Company.)

IN conformity with the testamentary instructions of Gen. Count Alexei Arakcheyeff of the Russian artillery, who died in 1834 at Petrograd, the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences has just published as a paid advertisement on the first page of the London Times and in the Paris Temps the terms of a bequest according to which the sum of a quarter of a million dollars from his estate, held in trust, will be paid to the first living Russian general of the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences in the year 1934.

The will specifically provides that the seventeen paragraphs of the will dealing with the bequest, filling nearly a column in the London Times, should be published by the Russian Academy of Sciences in the English, French, and German papers in March, 1915—that is to say, just a decade prior to the date set for the close of the competition.

Count Alexei Arakcheyeff was the most faithful and brutal agent of the tyranny of Emperor Paul from 1796 to 1800. He was the terror of the Russian army by reason of the savage punishment which he visited the smallest offense or the most trifling inaccuracy. Intrigue succeeded in securing his removal from about the person of that half crazy monarch, and it was shortly afterwards that he visited the smallest offense or the most trifling inaccuracy. Intrigue succeeded in securing his removal from about the person of that half crazy monarch, and it was shortly afterwards that he visited the smallest offense or the most trifling inaccuracy. Intrigue succeeded in securing his removal from about the person of that half crazy monarch, and it was shortly afterwards that he visited the smallest offense or the most trifling inaccuracy.

The passionate sorrow with which Arakcheyeff received the news—a sorrow which he made no effort to conceal—led him to believe at the time, became the founder of a very important house of the Muscovite aristocracy. He was a shrewd and clever man, while having Count Paul, was wont to entertain his imperial master to such an extent with the gossip of Petrograd that the monarch became convinced that the man was far better fitted to act as his adviser and confidant than any of the statesmen in his service.

Accordingly Paul promoted him from a dignity to another—until he became a count of the empire, a minister of state, a field marshal of the army, governor general of Finland and of Petrograd, ambassador at Berlin, and the possessor of vast estates. It was this figure, indeed, who commanded the Russian forces that compelled Napoleon to his grand army to retreat from Moscow, and who, indeed, was primarily responsible for the defeat of Napoleon's invasion of Russia. His descendants occupy high positions at court, in the service of the state and in the army.

Thus, Gen. Count Vladimir Kutuzoff was until a few years ago viceroy and commander-in-chief of that portion of Siberia which is ruled from the city of Orenburg, and on frequent occasions has been employed on special embassies by the late and present emperors. One of his relatives and namesakes, Count Vladimir Sergievich Kutuzoff, emigrated to Canada, where he joined the Doukhobor colony in the dominion some eight years ago, with a woman almost twice his age, of the name of Transokajka. His marriage was objected to by his family, and it was the threat of consignment to a madhouse that caused him to escape with his wife across the Atlantic.

Although Benedict XV. has been unjustly accused of unduly favoring the cause of Germany and Austria, yet the appointments to office which he has made since his election to the chair of St. Peter all point the other way. It is long since there have been as many foreigners among the cardinals of the curia—that is to say, among those princes of the church who are at the head of the great departments of the pontifical administration. They all owe their office to Pope Benedict, and not one of them is a German.

The first paragraph of the bequest indicates its entire tenor, for it runs as follows:

"With feelings of veneration extending even beyond the grave, for the ever

memorable deeds and natural kindness of my infinitely revered and beloved sovereign, Alexander Pavlovitch, emperor of all the Russias, who honored me with his personal friendship, and the general of artillery, Count Alexei Arakcheyeff, do in this present year 1833 deposit 50,000 rubles assigned, in the State Loan bank, on the condition that this sum shall remain there ninety-two years, after which time the interest thereon, during that space of time, without the least detriment or exception."

The second paragraph is as follows: "This sum is intended as a prize to the writer who can, one hundred years from the death of the crowned head now resting in the Lord—that is to say, by the year 1934—write in the Russian language the best of all histories of the reign of Emperor Alexander I. of all the Russias; in other words, who shall produce the fullest, most authentic, and most eloquent account of that reign."

Paragraph 3 provides that the merits of this history must be appreciated and recognized as superior to all others by the Imperial Academy of Letters and Sciences in Russia, and by no one else, under whatever learned title that institution may be known at the time.

The ex-barber, Count Michael Kutuzoff, mentioned above as having been exiled to Siberia by Count Alexander I. on his accession, along with Gen. Count Arakcheyeff, on account of his intimate relations with Emperor Paul and as regarded to favor at the time, became the founder of a very important house of the Muscovite aristocracy. He was a shrewd and clever man, while having Count Paul, was wont to entertain his imperial master to such an extent with the gossip of Petrograd that the monarch became convinced that the man was far better fitted to act as his adviser and confidant than any of the statesmen in his service.

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## KINDA TOUGH ON THE HORSE.

(From the Des Moines Register and Leader.)



## The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

## WILL STOP DUMPING.

Chicago, April 10.—[To the Friend of the People.]—I own several lots on Division street, near Leavitt. Lately I noticed a considerable quantity of dirt and garbage which evidently was dumped on the lots by some of the neighbors. Is there any way of preventing this? I am paying taxes for my lots, and I think my lots should not serve as a dumping place for all kinds of garbage and dirt.

JOSEPH SHERMAN,  
225 South Ashland avenue.

The lots upon which refuse was dumped on the south side of Division street and the refuse came from tenants living on the opposite side of the street. We will endeavor to locate the guilty parties and have them stopped, and we may be able to hold the public hearing in the course of the next few weeks, and if so, the improvement could be made next fall.

EDWARD J. GLACKIN,  
Assistant Superintendent of Streets.

## PAVING POTOMAC AVENUE.

Chicago, April 10.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Kindly let me know when Potomac avenue, from Crawford avenue to Kostner west, will be paved.

W. C. HANFENBERG,  
4039 Potomac avenue.

We cannot state at this time just when Potomac avenue, from

# With every step you take, you, too, receive this punishment

Each separate step  
a trifling shock—

But like the Bastinado,  
each blow tends to  
shatter nerves

The Bastinado was a form of punishment at one time common among the Turks and Chinese. It consisted in beating the offender on the soles of his feet with a light stick, or lath of bamboo.

"The terror of the punishment was not in the severity of the blows, which were scarcely more than a tapping, but in its long continuation." The dull ache, the weariness caused by the repeated shock of each little blow was felt throughout the system for several days.

Today, with every step you take, you are punishing your nervous system—breaking down your health.

Within the experience of us all, the sidewalk has changed from a soft to a hard one. Before 1890, cement and concrete pavements were practically unheard of; today, hard unyielding concrete is on every city walk.

Get in step with the people who do things. Walk with the perfect poise and vigorous stride that go with real success.



THE PUNISHMENT FITS THE CRIME  
Save your feet from this barbarous punishment. Discard the criminal hard leather heels that make each step a stinging blow

These hard concrete streets and pavements have greatly improved our traffic conditions, but they have proved a serious menace to human Health and Efficiency.

## Blame concrete pavements for many ailments

Gradually we are waking up to the seriousness of this menace. Investigations have shown that the percentage of foot troubles in cities has increased *twenty-eight percent* since the introduction of concrete pavements.

The records of the Hospital for Crippled in New York, show that in the year 1890, just before the advent of concrete pavements, *Arch Trouble* claimed 2.6 percent of the new patients treated. In 1906, the percentage had risen to 18.3, and in the last report, to over 30 percent.

## The city children of today

These startling figures have led to further investigations, which show only too convincingly how this affliction has already taken its toll of the men of tomorrow. Of 2,059 boys at one well known New York City high school, 667, or 32 percent, had "weak feet," and 260, or 12 percent, actually had broken arches. In 1914, another New York City high school showed that 30 percent of the boys had the worst form of "flat foot," as against 18.8 per-

Report shows 28% increase in foot troubles—

Introduction of concrete pavements the cause

cent in 1908. Investigations among the Elementary Schools show even higher percentages.

Where the children of twenty-five years ago played on soft, yielding turf, your children are now pounding away their health in concrete yards and city streets.

## How the foot breaks down

In a soft walk, the foot shapes the ground; on a hard walk, the pavement shapes the foot. The normal foot has four arches which act as springs and give elasticity to the foot. The continual pounding with the whole weight of the body on hard, unyielding concrete, weakens and depresses these natural springs—elasticity of step is lost, and the foot is gradually forced into a deformed position.

## The far reaching effects

This constant strain on the arches, and stretching of the ligaments, eventually produces extreme tenderness and marked pains throughout the foot, and muscles of the leg as well. These pains become chronic. "Stiffness," chronic backache, nervous irritability, digestive disturbances, and general "slowing up"—these are the later effects that can often be traced directly to "weak feet," or "fallen arches."

## Conserve your energy—save your health

You cannot have the streets unpaved, the sidewalks turned to turf—but you can protect yourself from the pounding jars that shatter nerves and break down health. Wear rubber heels—they act as easy, springy cushions between your heels and hardwood floors and pavements. *O'Sullivanize your step.* Put the *spring of new, live rubber* under your heels and walk with the perfect poise and vigorous stride that go with real success.

At any shoe dealer or shoemaker; in black, white, or tan; for men, women and children; 50c attached. Most good shoe dealers now sell latest styles already O'Sullivanized.

Be sure that you get O'Sullivan's; avoid the disappointment of substitutes.



## M'CORMICK TOPS G. O. P. DELEGATE LIST FOR STATE

Cook County Official Count and  
Unofficial Downstate Count  
Give Him the Lead.

Medill McCormick once again tops the list of candidates for delegates at large to the Republican national convention from Illinois. Official canvases of the vote in Cook county was completed last night. The official figures from Cook, consolidated with the unofficial returns from 101 downstate counties, give McCormick 144,605; Congressman McKinley, 144,229, or a plurality for McCormick of 376.

The official canvases of the downstate counties now in progress at the office of Secretary of State Lewis G. Stevenson at Springfield may change the relative standing.

West Leads Thompson. The Cook county official figures show that National Committeeman Roy O. West led Mayor Thompson for delegate at large in Cook county by 753 votes. Coupled with the unofficial downstate vote, West's lead over the mayor is figured at 1,141. The Thompson managers claimed their downstate totals show that West's net downstate majority is 75.

John Maynard Harlan rests in eighth place in the Cook county totals, being an even twelve votes behind West.

Mayor Thompson runs last, being 741 votes behind Harlan. The official count for the entire state will show that Harlan is about 22,000 behind the mayor, for eighth place on the delegation.

The official tabulation assured former Mayor Carter H. Harrison a place on the Democratic national delegation-at-large. The final count at Springfield, it appears, will be required to settle seventh and eighth places as between Ward Michael Zimmer, Judge Jacob H. Crighton, Jackson R. Pearce of Quincy, and Reed Green of Cairo.

Congressional Conventions. Republican congressional district conventions were held in all ten Cook county districts last night, in compliance with the provisions of the primary law. The only business was to name a candidate for presidential elector in each district. The Democrats did not hold conventions, passing over the choice of electors, in accordance with party custom, to the congressional district caucuses at the state convention.

The Republican electors nominated are as follows:  
District.  
1. Donald S. McWilliams.  
2. J. G. Garner.  
3. Jefferson Hodgkins.  
4. Max Wilchka.  
5. Samuel B. Panama.  
6. George L. Robertson.  
7. Gus T. Martin.  
8. William Schuman.  
9. William B. Austin.  
10. Henry Severin.

In Other Districts. The Twenty-third district convention at Centralia named Philip W. Barnes of Lawrenceville and endorsed Sherman for president and L. L. Emerson for secretary of state.

The Twenty-fourth district convention at Harrisburg endorsed Sherman for president, Lowden for governor, Sam W. Latham for lieutenant governor, and Thomas S. Williams for congress.

The Twenty-fifth district Democratic convention at Eldorado endorsed President Wilson, Gov. Dunne, Congressman at Large W. C. Kane, R. F. Taylor, and Carl Green and State Senator J. A. Womack.

## DEMOCRATS TO TAKE NO CHANCE ON A PARTY ROW

State Convention May Avoid  
Indorsement of Dunne  
and Wilson.

Just to stop any chance of a fight over an indorsement of Gov. Dunne's administration, the Democratic state convention at Springfield tomorrow may deem it unnecessary to adopt any resolutions whatsoever.

The effect of such a decision would be to forego indorsement of President Wilson. State party leaders were not so sure last night but the proposition would be about as practical a political policy as could be pursued at this crisis in national affairs.

Charles' Last Word. The last word from State Chairman Arthur W. Charles as he hurried to a Springfield bound train was to the effect that there may be no resolutions of any kind entertained. In that event the business will be confined to listening to the speech of Attorney General Lucy, as chairman of the convention, choosing the presidential electors, and ordering a recess until Sept. 18 or thereabouts.

The threatened trouble from state administration sources furnishes a perfectly good excuse for getting away from a clean cut indorsement of President Wilson at this time, it was pointed out.

Some party managers, doing business on a purely Cook county basis and looking forward to electing the county ticket, are known to be opposed to making a move that would be construed as a side swipe at the German vote.

See Peril to Wilson. When the situation is presented to the president's official representatives in Illinois, it was suggested last night, they might agree that it would be dangerous to the Wilson interests to take a chance at attempting to put through a Wilson indorsement if it had to go to a last vote.

Roger C. Sullivan and the Cook county leaders will go to Springfield this morning. The bulk of delegates will travel on a special train over the Alton tomorrow morning, arriving in Springfield at 1 o'clock and, returning, departing from the state capital at 5 p. m.

The new state committee is called to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the St. Nicholas hotel. There is no reported opposition to the reelection of State Chairman Charles.

To Call Special Judicial Election. Gov. Dunne announced at Springfield yesterday that he will call a special election for June 5 in Cook county to fill the vacancy on the superior court bench caused by the resignation of Judge Henry V. Freeman.

## TOBEY Polish

(Made and guaranteed by the Tobey Furniture Co.—Chicago and New York)

is made from the formula developed in the famous Tobey shops; is a time-tested product of the highest quality and reputation. Cleanses and quick-dries, and preserves the finish. Five sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1, \$1.75 and \$3. At your dealer's.

# The Most Daring Woman in Europe

She led a complete column on a march of 800 miles across the icy Serbian mountains, with the enemy's guns pounding behind.

She even disobeyed orders—but she got her column through without the loss of a man.

She tells the remarkable story in her own words—in the May issue of

**The Ladies'  
Home Journal**  
out today  
15 cents



## 243 New Studebaker Cars Went Into the Service of Chicago People in March

Every month a record breaker since the announcement of the new Series "17" Studebaker, and you who observe have noted the ever increasing number of new Studebakers on the streets of Chicago.

Every month has shown a wonderful gain in new business. Just think of it, 243 new satisfied Studebaker owners was the record for March, and this month there will be even more!

There must be a good reason back of such unprecedented demand for any car. The reason for this Studebaker record is an unequalled value in the car itself backed by Markle Service.

Dollar for dollar we will agree to show you, without qualification, the greatest buy on the market today. All the beauty, dignity and comfort that you can desire.

Point by point we want to show you the many Studebaker superiorities. The mechanical perfection of this new Series "17" is sure to convince you that Studebaker builds for quality and service alone.

Back of all this is the most complete automobile service in the United States. A broad claim you say, but we are willing to show you.

Sum it all up and you have the reason why so many new Studebakers are on the streets today, and there is no better time than now to get a definite delivery date.

Call us on the telephone, write us or come in and we will give you a demonstration that will open your eyes. Act today. Telephone Calumet 6480.

Series  
"17"  
7 Passenger  
50 H. P. Six  
\$1,085

**L. MARKLE CO.**  
Studebaker Distributors  
Telephone  
Calumet  
6480

Series  
"17"  
7 Passenger  
40 H. P. Four  
\$875

## BORDEN'S

desire to announce to their patrons that on Friday, April 21st, the price of quart bottles of Borden's milk will be advanced from 8c per quart to 9c per quart.

Believing that you, as a patron of ours, are entitled to know why you are asked to pay this increased price, we submit the following facts:

ON March 15th, as usual, we opened our contract books to the producers, offering them the same price that we paid during the current period last year. The price represented all that we could afford to pay with the retail price of milk at 8c a quart. Eighty per cent of the farmers signed the contract. They attempted to make deliveries to our plants, but were prevented from doing so by an organization known as the Milk Producers' Association.

This Association succeeded in preventing deliveries to the extent that a large part of Chicago's milk supply was entirely cut off. We provided for the requirements of our customers by shipments of milk from New York state, produced in territory regularly inspected by the New York board of health.

This milk arrived in Chicago in perfect condition and, measured by any standard, was equal in every way to that supplied from local territory. But on account of the local situation being serious the health authorities were insistent that arrangements be concluded with the farmers so that the local milk supply could be restored to its normal volume.

Among all dealers in Chicago, Borden's were the last to meet the advanced price demands, knowing that the higher price could not be paid without increasing the retail price.

We did not desire to increase the retail price, but circumstances which made it necessary to pay the additional price to the farmer leave us no alternative.

Our company has established a system of cost accounting which enables us to tell with reasonable accuracy the cost of handling a quart bottle of Borden's milk. In Chicago, during the year ending June 30th, 1915, we realized a net profit on each quart bottle of milk handled of 3 3-10 mills.

For the present year, up to and including January, 1916, we realized a net profit per quart of 1 3-10 mills on milk sold at 8c per quart.

The increase to the farmer of nearly half a cent per quart not only wipes out this profit, but shows a heavy deficit.

We believe that our customers do not want us to run our business at a loss, and we believe that these customers want the Borden Quality and the Borden Service.

This Quality and this Service cannot be maintained on any other basis than one of reasonable profit, and on this basis we ask your continued patronage and support.

The price of milk in pint bottles will not be increased.

## The Chatham

A new and thoroughly American Pattern of Spoons and Forks that will for many years be included among our most popular designs.

Its Colonial Characteristics of simplicity and strength reflect the quiet elegances of life in the early days of our country.

The Chatham is offered in Sterling Silver only and may be had in all serving and individual pieces.

Price list and illustration will be mailed upon request.

**Spaulding & Co.**  
Goldsmiths - Silversmiths  
and Jewelers  
Michigan Boulevard at Van Buren St.  
CHICAGO



3 for 25¢  
Ashby's in Lexicon  
The new  
**ARROW**  
COLLAR spring  
style, in two heights  
CLUETT, PEARSON & CO. INC.

CHICAGO WOMEN respect a paper that refuses to print the fake advertising of business humbugs. That is one reason why THE TRIBUNE has such high standing in Chicago.

Women Who Do Things want a paper that does things. So they read THE TRIBUNE—365 days a year.

## CITY HALL CLAN REFUSES PEACE ON JOBS BASIS

Mayor to Go to State Convention Ready for Fight All Along the Line.

"It" meaning Mayor Thompson, will not "come across." He will not permit Republican county committeemen in his party to deal with the Deneen and Brundage factions upon a harmony proposition that starts with city hall patronage and winds up with a three-cornered election. He is going to Peoria today to the state convention, primed for a fight all along the line.

This was the city hall ultimatum given yesterday by Col. Gus Miller to the Deneen and Brundage members of the county committee. It was backed up by a statement of Mayor Thompson himself.

It was followed by a prolonged session of the county convention at Hotel La Salle. One futile ballot was taken for chairman, with the relative standing of the factions not greatly changed, and a session was adjourned until 3 o'clock Monday afternoon.

**Vote on the Chairmanship.**  
The vote on the chairmanship follows:  
Miller (Thompson).....1,539  
Worley (Brundage).....1,513  
Powers (Deneen).....1,498

The Deneen men forced an individual ball of the precinct committeemen that took place at the city hall. The result was that Miller lost 21 votes he had on the first ballot, Miller gained 25, and Powers gained 5. Some precinct committeemen, however, were not recorded.

**Convention Peace Hope Gone.**  
Failure to get an agreement shattered any hope for a peaceable leave from the state convention assemblies tomorrow.

Today seems to know how the state convention will be aligned. Mayor Thompson will take down a special trainload of his friends over the Rock Island at 1 o'clock today. The purpose is to demonstrate to the delegates that the city hall is right and everybody else wrong, and that the thing to do is to put through an endorsement of the mayor for national committeeman.

The program will be related by National Committeeman Roy O. West and the Deneen delegates. Competent judges said that the city hall tactics mean the surest amalgamation of Deneen and Brundage committeemen in Cook county. They also say that indications are that the mayor and Fred Lundin expect to name a county primary ticket regardless of the county committee or any harmony state that may be suggested.

**Results of the mixed situation in Cook county** chief claimants were not so sure that the reported agreement on Medill Thompson for temporary chairman and Congressman McKinley for permanent chairman would be through.

**Fourth Ward Contest Filled.**  
Complications were added to the Republican troubles by the filing of a petition for a recount of the vote for committeeman in the Fourth ward. William

Miss Harriett N. Winchell.

Born July 25, 1845. Died April 19, 1916.



Miss Harriett N. Winchell, Half Century in City Schools, Succumbs on Visit.

Miss Harriett N. Winchell, for a half century a teacher in Chicago public schools and principal for forty-four years of the Tilden school, died at 10:30 o'clock last night in her automobile in front of her home at 5037 East Circle avenue.

Death was due to heart failure. Miss Winchell was in the automobile with her nephew, Frank Montgomery, and Mrs. Frank Montgomery. They had been visiting a friend when Miss Winchell of a sudden was stricken ill.

**Helped to Auto.**  
Instantly she was assisted to the automobile, which Mr. Montgomery drove to her home. Then, while still in the car, a physician was summoned. Dr. Otto O. Waskow, 3001 East Circle avenue, reached her before she died, but was unable to aid her. She died within a few minutes.

Until Miss Winchell last year obtained a leave of absence, she had been away from her work never for more than two weeks at a time.

"Tad" Lincoln, son of Abraham, was one of her pupils. Other students under her were Beatrice McKenzie, Lillian Russell, Richard T. Crane Jr., Mrs. E. A. Leitch, C. K. G. Billings, and Amelia Sears.

Once there came to her school a full

## AGED TEACHER DIES IN HER AUTO AS HEART FAILS

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Once there came to her school a full

Plant Now TREES SHRUBS

Hardy Garden Roses

Grand assortment of best kinds. Bloom this year, freshly dug, no storage stock. Strong plants, 4 for \$1.50.

ORNAMENTAL and FRUIT TREES, BOSTON IVY. The self-clinging House Vine. Strong roots, 25c.

Double White, Pink 25c or Red, Extra fine. Ea. 30c and 40c. Large selection. (Orders for Trees and Shrubs packed at our Nursery require four or five days for careful packing.)

PEONIES, Double White, Pink 25c or Red, Extra fine. Ea. 30c and 40c. Large selection. (Orders for Trees and Shrubs packed at our Nursery require four or five days for careful packing.)

With each order we give instructive leaflets on the use and care of our trees, shrubs, fruit trees, etc. Our "Information" and phone order departments are helpful.

**Vaughan's Seed Store**  
1414 W. Randolph St., near Dearborn

blooded Apache Indian, called Carlos Montezuma, able to speak hardly one English word. Now he is a practicing physician in Chicago.

**Bar Thought of Marriage.**  
One precept that Miss Winchell followed she believed should also be followed by all young teachers; that is, to think of teaching as a permanent job and not as a mere time-whiling station before marriage.

"When I began teaching in the Washington school, now called the Tilden school, in 1874, teaching was easier than it is now, because the pupils had better states of affairs at home," said Miss Winchell.

"I believe in many innovations. My school was the first grammar school where there was taught manual training, and the first where sewing and cooking were introduced."

Miss Winchell resided with her sister, Miss Caroline L. Winchell.

**URGENT VOTE BY THE STATE ON BASIC LAW CONVENTION.**

City Club and Citizens' Association Ask All Party Leaders for Plank on Constitutional Meeting.

Republican, Democratic, and Progressive state conventions have been asked to incorporate planks in their respective party platforms, favoring the submission of a vote of people of the state the question of calling a constitutional convention.

The City club, through its committee on state constitution, sent identical requests to Chairman Kinney of the Republican state committee, Charles of the Democratic, and John of the Progressive.

The requests embodied the suggestion that a constitutional convention, if called, should submit its results by separate amendments rather than as a complete document.

The Citizens' association of Chicago made a similar request of the three parties without the suggestion as to submission of separate articles.

**Mrs. Capper Drops Charge.**  
Mrs. Josephine Kieran Capper, before Municipal Judge Trude, dismissed yesterday her charge of nonsupport against her husband.

## HUGHES RUNS IN OREGON DESPITE HIS PROTESTS.

Supreme Court Orders Name on Ballot, Upholding People's Right to Pick Candidates.

SALEM, Ore., April 19.—The name of Charles E. Hughes will be printed on the Oregon Republican primary ballot as a candidate for the nomination for president of the United States, despite his request, twice made, that it be omitted.

This was the decision of the Oregon Supreme court today.

The court's decision today sets a precedent, it is said, in enunciating the right of the people to place on the ballot the name of any eligible person for whom they wish to express their choice for nomination to office.

## All Ink Troubles End

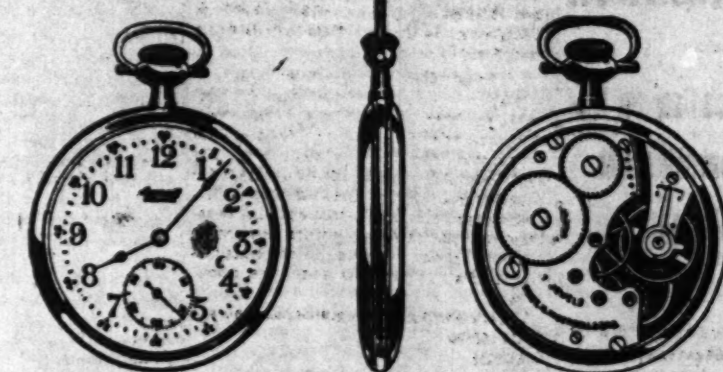
when you use De Luxe Ink Tablets. Put a tablet in fountain pen barrel or inkwell, add water and your ink is ready. No delay, no spilling of ink, nor soiling of hands.

**DE LUXE INK TABLETS**

are the perfect result of 40 years of ink making. Cheapest, too, because there's no waste nor deterioration. Will not corrode pen. Dissolve without sediment or gum.

At your dealers—3c, 10c, 25c—in all colors. (Inkwell free with 5c package.)

De Luxe Sales Co., 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago



## The Watch I Found

This is it; the one I told you about; the new Three Dollar, 7-jewel Ingersoll Reliance that slips into the pocket like a silver dollar. It's bridge-model.

Made by Ingersoll and guaranteed by him but in a factory devoted entirely to these new jeweled watches.

You can see it in any store that sells Ingersoll watches; I'll be there to show it to you.

*The Man Behind the Counter*

Page by Page You Can Plan Room by Room

With the Lucas FREE Book—It's Complete—The Art of Interior Decoration

Richly Illustrated in colors. It tells how to treat walls, ceilings, floors—gives colors that blend—effective contrasts. Even the types and finish of furniture, draperies, rugs, that harmonize. Sidelines on simple arrangements that charm. For elaborate homes or for bungalows.

**Lucas Lu-Co Flat**

The Beautiful—Sanitary—Washable Wall Finish

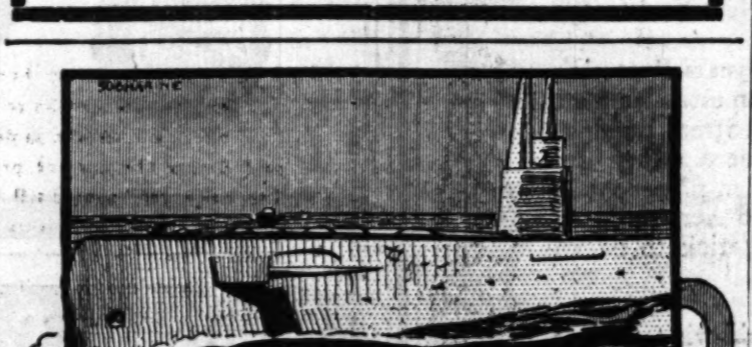
Walls treated with Lu-Co-Flat have a beautiful, soft-toned, durable finish. Can be washed with a damp cloth, and kept delightfully fresh and clean. Lu-Co-Flat does not absorb dirt, spots or finger prints. Made in 26 exquisite tints, colors and pure white.

Come and Get or Send for This Book.

Ask for "The Art of Interior Decoration." You will find its possession a real home inspiration.

**ORR & LOCKETT**  
1416 W. RANDOLPH ST. HARDWARE CO.  
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 7100 MAIL ORDERS FILLED.  
14-16 West Randolph St.

MAN, working hand in hand with Nature, produced the marvel of the age, the Submarine.



We combined forces with Nature and removed from heavy Havana Tobacco that which makes it strong and left in that which makes it desirable.

**The VALKYRIE Cigar**  
(PRONOUNCED VAL-KEY-REE)

With its marvelous mildness and white ash proves it beyond doubt.

**"Science produced it!"**

Price 3 for 25c to 15c Each—at Your Dealers.

GONZALEZ, FISHER & CO., Makers  
TAMPA, FLORIDA  
CHICAGO OFFICE:  
1044 First National Bank Building  
Phone Randolph 548.

**Packard TWIN-SIX**

THE man who drives a PACKARD TWIN-SIX owns the road. His car is the accepted gauge of ability and value.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY  
of CHICAGO Michigan Ave. & Twenty-fourth St.  
MILWAUKEE DUBUQUE SOUTH BEND  
GRAND RAPIDS ROCKFORD PEORIA

Ask the man who owns one

**Hard-to-Cure Skin Troubles**

May Find in Cuticura Soap and Ointment

Speedy, Grateful and Permanent Relief.

Besides, anyone anywhere may try them before he buys them.

**Free Sample Each**

With 32-page Skin Book by return mail to any sufferer from skin troubles or scalp troubles with loss of hair, who has failed to obtain permanent relief from other remedies.

For Free Samples address postal-card "Cuticura, Dept. XX, Boston, Mass." Sold in every town and village in U. S.

**A CLEAR COMPLEXION**

Ruddy Cheeks—Sparkling Eyes—Most Women Can Have.

Says Dr. Edwards, a Well-Known Ohio Physician

Dr. F. M. Edwards for 17 years treated scores of women for liver and bowel ailments. During these years he gave to his patients a prescription made of a few well-known vegetable ingredients mixed with olive oil, naming them Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets; you will know them by their olive color.

These tablets are wonder-workers on the liver and bowels, which cause a normal action, carrying off the waste and poisonous matter that one's system collects. If you have a pale face, sallow look, dull eyes, pimples, coated tongue, headaches, a listless, no-good feeling, all out of sorts, inactive bowels, you take one of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets nightly for a time and note the pleasing results.

Thousands of women as well as men take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets now and then just to keep in the pink of condition. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the successful substitute for calomel—10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

The Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, O.—Advertisement.

**MUSTEROLE—QUICK RELIEF! NO BLISTER!**

It Soothes and Relieves Like a Mustard Plaster Without the Burn or Sting.

MUSTEROLE is a clean, white ointment, made with the oil of mustard. It does all the work of the old-fashioned mustard plaster—does it better and does not blister. You do not have to bother with a cloth. You simply rub it on—and usually the pain is gone!

Doctors and nurses use MUSTEROLE and recommend it to their patients. They gladly tell you what relief it gives from Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup, Stiff Neck, Arthritis, Neuralgia, Congestion, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Aches of the Back or Joints, Sprains, Bone Muscles, Bruises, Chills, Frost-bites, Colds of the Chest (it often prevents Pneumonia).

At your druggist's, in 25c and 50c jars, and a special large hospital size for \$2.50. Be sure you get the genuine MUSTEROLE. Refuse imitations—get what you ask for. The Musterole Company, Cleveland, Ohio.—Advertisement.

**Revell's Desks**

Wabash Ave. and Adams St.

**USOLINE**

The Original RUSSIAN Mineral Oil

At Your Druggist's

**MUSTEROLE**

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE.

## Comfortable—that's why they're SENSIBLE

Many other good cigarettes besides Fatimas taste mighty good—WHILE you are smoking them.

But Fatimas deliver something more than good taste. They will give you cigarette comfort—comfort while you are smoking them and comfort AFTER you smoke them.

While you are smoking them, they will feel cool and comfortable to the throat and tongue.

And AFTER you smoke them—even though you may smoke more than usual—they will leave you feeling as you'd like to feel. No heavy or "heady" feeling—none of that "mean" feeling of having smoked too much.

You should try Fatimas.

Logan & Myers Tobacco Co.

**FATIMA**  
THE TURKISH BLEND  
A Sensible Cigarette

20 for 15c



ars of arch

ow you orities, of this vince or qual-

plete United y, but reason are is no definite

us or dem- eyes. 6480.

ries 7" eenger . Four 75

The Chatham

new and thoroughly American tern of Spoons Forks that will many years be in demand among our popular designs.

Colonial Characteristics of simplicity strength reflect quiet elegances of in the early days our country.

Chatham is of- in Sterling Sil- only and may be in all serving and ividual pieces.

list and illustration be mailed upon request

ilding & Co. Smiths - Silvermiths and Jewelers Boulevard at Van Buren St. CHICAGO

Lexicon-25c the new ROW DOLLAR spring in two heights PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS

GO WOMEN respect a hat refuses to print the certifying of business bu- That is one reason why RIFUNE has such high with Chicago women.

## WHITMAN GRANTS FREEDOM CHANCE TO GUY BIDDINGER

Hearing on Application to Re-  
voke Extradition Warrant  
Will Be Given.

Albany, N. Y., April 19.—[Special.]—Attorneys for Guy Biddinger, private detective, wanted in Chicago to answer upward of fifty charges, succeeded late tonight in convincing Gov. Whitman that a hearing should be held at which arguments could be advanced against Biddinger's extradition to Illinois.

Gov. Whitman said he would listen to Biddinger's attorneys at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, April 20. But the governor made it plain that unless very forceful reasons could be advanced he would not revoke the papers for Biddinger's extradition which he signed last Saturday.

Proceedings to Halt.  
All proceedings in New York City to obtain the extradition of Biddinger will be stayed, the governor expects, as a result of his action tonight. This means that the hearing before Justice Bijur on Friday will have to be postponed. If any attempt is made to remove Biddinger to Illinois before the governor has heard and passed on the arguments of Biddinger's attorneys, Mr. Whitman will forthwith revoke the extradition papers.

Miss H. Grossman and Herman Johnson were the Biddinger attorneys who succeeded in obtaining a hearing. They came to Albany tonight and filed with Mr. Whitman affidavits stating that the indictments were not brought in good faith, but to prevent Biddinger's appearance as an important witness in the prosecution of public service commissioners for bribery indictments in Charleston, W. Va.

Formal assurance was given to the governor by Thomas C. Townsend, district attorney of Kanawha county, West Virginia, that Biddinger is the principal witness for the prosecution in the case of A. Leo Well, the Pittsburgh lawyer and reformer, who is charged with attempting

to bribe two of West Virginia's public service commissioners.

Burns Ready to Tell All.  
William J. Burns, smarting under what he considered to be an unjust indignation against his detective agency, said today he was ready and willing to go anywhere and give testimony of his relation with Mr. Well.

"I want it understood," he said, "that this agency has never done, nor has it ever permitted any person connected with it to do, anything that could be construed as disloyalty to a client or as a violation of the law. We want everything shown up in this case, and we are willing to predict that it will make interesting reading. Our skirts are clean."

Mr. Well called the by telephone from Pittsburgh and asked me to come over and install a dictaphone," continued Mr. Burns, "and I sent Biddinger. There was no reason why this work could not have been done by our Pittsburgh office, but for some reason he wanted it done from here. He offered Biddinger \$2,500 extra if he would do the work. Biddinger told me, as we do not allow our operatives to work for rewards, and I told Mr. Well to look for it. We took him repeatedly that we were doing some work for Gov. Hatfield. He understood that and said the two things need not interfere."

DEAD, DEAD, ALAS, POOR VICI  
REVIVED BY UNDERTAKER.

Wife Screams and Weeps and  
Breaks Into Grim Inquest When  
She Finds Husband.

Victor Peterson was dead. The little home at 1115 Wells street seemed lonely and hollow in its silence. Mrs. Peterson shook him. But he moved not. His face was as placid as molded chalk.

Mrs. Peterson gave a wild cry of anguish and grief and fearful sorrow. Then she ran screaming into the undertaking establishment of Peter Maloney at 1004 Wells street.

There was an inquest and the jury and attendants sat grim and doleful.

"My husband's dead—O, he's dead," Mrs. Peterson ran pleading to the undertaker.

Maloney sent William Casey and Norman McPhee, his helpers, to render first aid to the dead. They hurried with their funeral tools to the house of death. They tilted to the corpse on the bed.

Casey turned down the white sheet that covered the deceased.

"Yep," said Casey, "he's dead—but he don't want an undertaker; he needs a Turkish bath."

Held in Connection with Killing.  
Nicholas Cirillo, 19 years old, who lives near Farquar and South Clinton streets, was arrested yesterday in connection with the killing of Morris Johnson, 308 West Twelfth street, who was struck and knocked down in a fight April 11, primary day. Johnson died the next day.

## CAROLYN KISTER SUCCUMBS AS FATHER TELLS OF FAITH.

Girl Who Said She Was Drugged  
and Mistreated Bids All Good-by  
and Protests Her Innocence.

Carolyn Kister died yesterday without remitting one word of her tragic charge against William A. Callahan, her companion, who she said drugged and mistreated her in the Normandie hotel.

"Good-by all! Say good-by to every one for me, and believe me innocent." They were the girl's last words, uttered ten minutes before her death. She was free of all pain then, and smiled slightly, although she did not open her eyes or turn her head to the gray haired little man, "Daddy," who sobbed beside the bed, and said, "I believe, I believe, Carolyn."

The father, Franklin Kister, and Miss Frances Gallagher of 4448 Dover street, were the only persons in the room except hospital attendants. The end came as planned at 11 a.m.

## WAGNER HELD FOR MURDER OF GIRL AT ROCKFORD.

Coroner's Jury Returns Verdict in  
Poison Case on Circumstantial  
Evidence.

Rockford, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—While evidence against Ross Wagner is wholly circumstantial, it was considered sufficient today by the coroner's jury investigating the death last Sunday by cyanide poison of his sweetheart, Lillian Kjellstrom, to recommend that he be held to the grand jury without bail.

In its verdict the coroner's jury expressed the opinion that Miss Kjellstrom swallowed cyanide of potassium in the belief that it would relieve her of a condition which was the result of her relations with Wagner.

Files 16 Fire Prevention Suits.

With a view to the prevention of fires, City Prosecutor Harry B. Miller yesterday filed in the Municipal court sixteen suits charging violation of the city fire prevention code. The prosecutions were requested by the fire prevention bureau.

"Those who would make us feel, must feel themselves"

## The Baldwin Manualo

The Player-Piano that is all but human

makes us feel in its music every personal, individual, intimate degree of musical expression because it itself is sensitive to the subtlest desire of whoever plays it.

Come in or send for our booklet, "The ABC of the Manualo". You are invited to hear and try this ingenious instrument at any time. Come in soon.

New Player-Pianos from \$365 to \$1500

### The Baldwin Piano Co.

323 S. Wabash Avenue

## Butterick

ONE hundred million individual sales yearly to the public—3,000 employees—50,000 distributors—a sixteen-story building in New York—branches in leading cities—establishments in the European capitals—agencies all over the world—publishing periodicals in five languages for an audience of millions—this today is the business founded by Ebenezer Butterick, an American with no capital but an idea.

Up and down the world, in every community where civilization has reached, there is one ubiquitous word—Butterick.

In the queer-sounding places unearthed by the Great War, Butterick has long been a part of the daily life. In all lands, in all languages, *Butterick* is a household word.

To the women of the world *Butterick* means Service—a torch of enlightenment in the vital problems of their homes; their clothing, their health, their children, their social well-being.

Modern civilization is the result of two main forces—transportation and printing. Printing makes possible the distant communication of ideas. In the remarkable advance in the betterments and comforts of life during the last half century, Butterick publications have taken a pioneer's part.

Butterick is publisher and manufacturer. Pioneer publisher of women's magazines, and the largest. Authoritative designer of clothing, and the largest. Inventor of the paper pattern, and largest manufacturer.

With periodicals in five languages, read by hundreds of millions of people every year, Butterick is the greatest publishing house in the world and the only one truly international in character.

Butterick's invention of the pattern, in 1863, was one of the few great elemental inventions in the world's history. It revolutionized clothing—made it possible for women to make their own dresses; well, economically, stylishly.

What Butterick has done for the manufacturers and merchants of America is incalculable. Every year Butterick causes the use of three hundred million yards of cloth.

Butterick publishes the leading fashion magazine of Paris, the world's style center. More Butterick patterns are sold in the Butterick shop in Paris than are sold of any kind of patterns in any other store in the world. These patterns are made in New York and are the same as sold in America. This magazine (*Le Miroir des Modes*) is printed in the Butterick Building, New York.

For forty years Butterick has had an establishment on Regent Street, London. When Queen Mary departed from precedent in recommending Butterick to her subjects, she probably believed Butterick to be an English institution.

Butterick influence is world-wide, and it is as deep and intimate as it is wide. For instance, in the last few years Butterick has found good homes for eight thousand homeless children. Butterick receives more than three million letters per annum, many thousands of them personal letters from women seeking expert advice in regard to their households.

From its humble origin to its present eminence as an international institution, the story of Butterick is an epic of American business; a legitimate source of pride for every American.

## Butterick



## Pure ICE For Table Use

HOW many of you men and women *know* whether the ice you use is *pure* or *impure*?

Ice is daily used for table purposes. It may be in a dish of celery or sliced tomatoes, in iced-tea, drinking water, or milk. And if the ice isn't *pure*, it is going to *contaminate every one of the articles mentioned*. It will put *germs* in all of them, many physicians say, because when it melts it releases the germs.

## Consumers Ice Is Guaranteed Pure

Hail a Consumers Company Wagon today and open a charge account. Our drivers have authority to grant first credit. United Profit-sharing coupons with family books.



## Consumers Company

Telephone Wabash 1



## Southern Pacific Lines



### Your Circle Tour

Have you planned it? It's spring-time to make that visit to New Orleans or New York, then go by rail to New Orleans or New York, then

### Southern Pacific Steamships

New Orleans and New York and return home by your choice of rail lines. A wonderfully interesting tour and the round-trip is only

\$75.00 Including Berth and Meals on Ship

Let us plan your trip. Call on or write to W. G. NEIMYER, General Agent

214 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, Ill.



## Purse Strings That Reach Across a Continent

To open your heart, or close your deal, the safest, surest, swiftest way to send money is by

## WESTERN UNION

The cost is small, the convenience great. To know how ask any Western Union Office.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

CHICAGO WOMEN respect a paper that refuses to print the false advertising of business buccanniers. That is one reason why THE TRIBUNE has such high standing with CHICAGO WOMEN.

## LOBIMER BANK'S "NEEDED"

Confesses He R  
Required to  
Reserve S

William Lorimer  
of 1913-1914 that the  
"the La Salle Str  
bank which would  
up" if the Institut  
federal reserve sys  
own testimony-year  
amination by Asst  
Hayden N. Bell.  
The admission came  
senator frankly and fre  
station when the pro  
letter from Charles B.  
of the La Salle  
mer in London. Me  
he believed one of  
was the William Lor  
pany, his own venture  
her hands. There w  
things," he said, wh  
used with him in t

Lorimer and  
the two hours ye  
had sparred with  
senator tried to ob  
senior admissions  
the affairs of Lorimer  
Southern Traction, Rose  
Lorimer said he hand  
Lorimer & Gallagher,  
know Southern Traction  
used to cover overdraft  
the company. Joseph  
partner in the compa  
know that the money  
construction of the S  
line was supposed to  
T. Walsh and the Rose  
fund.

When confronted  
bank showing that  
Mr. Bell had signed  
one which was passed  
company to cover ov  
said "there was no re  
for such action." He  
never heard of the tr  
question was asked h

Know Little  
Lorimer also said  
the bank owned the  
Traction bonds. When  
called from London  
conditions the bank  
bonds, he said the me  
the bank as fiscal ag  
the Southern Traction  
former senator denied  
\$25,000 Southern Traction  
discounted in the ban  
passed to the credit  
higher.

At this point Bell  
from Lorimer & Gall  
Gallagher. The lett  
"verbal agreement" t  
be discounted to the  
struction company.  
his story.

"When did you learn  
Gallagher had not got  
fund and sold?" Bell  
"I think that was ab  
mer replied.

Reads "Tribune"  
The prosecutor then  
from THE TRIBUNE of  
article referred to the  
perpetual care fund by  
sets and told how \$7  
ostensibly was on dep  
Bank of Smithboro.  
"Didn't you see the  
other articles about B  
appeared in THE TRIBUNE  
time?" Bell questioned  
"No, sir," Lorimer  
that I didn't see it.  
TRIBUNE."

## PLEADS FOR OLD

Former Detective Sen  
Bagley, ousted by Chi  
campaign against the  
in the department "just  
the civil service commi  
return to the departme  
er a year." "Since t  
died," he said, "and o  
followed her funeral  
back." He is 69 and v  
men, thirty-two years  
decided later.

## CROSS, FE CHILD IS OR CONST

Look, Mother! S  
coated, breast  
stomach

"California Syrup  
harm tender  
liver, bo

Every mother realizes  
children "California Sy  
this is their ideal laxa  
love its pleasant taste  
stimulates the tender lit  
and bowels without gri  
When cross, irrita  
breath is bad, stomach  
tongue, mother! If co  
suspicious of this harm  
live," and in a few h  
constipated waste, so  
gated food passes out  
you have a well, pla  
When this little system  
thrust, sore, has stomac  
indigestion, colic-rem  
de cleansing," should  
treatment given.  
Millions of mother  
of F  
prevent to  
to the

## LORIMER ADMITS BANK'S AFFAIRS "NEEDED FIXING"

Confesses He Realized Changes  
Required to Enter Federal  
Reserve System.

William Lorimer realized in the winter of 1913-1914 that there were "things in the La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank which would have to be fixed up" if the institution was to join the federal reserve system, according to his testimony yesterday under cross examination by Assistant State's Attorney Nathan N. Bell.

The admission came from the former senator frankly and freely, without qualification when the prosecutor introduced a letter from Charles B. Munday, vice president of the La Salle, addressed to Lorimer in London. Moreover, Lorimer said he believed one of "the things inside" was the William Lorimer Lumber Company, his own venture in Louisiana timber lands. There were also "other things," he said, which Munday had discussed with him in the fall of 1913.

Lorimer and Bell sparred for five hours yesterday and Lorimer tried to obtain from the former senator admissions as to knowledge of the affairs of Lorimer & Gallagher, the Southern Traction, Rosehill, and the bank. Lorimer said he handled the finances of Lorimer & Gallagher, but denied that he had covered overdrafts of the construction company. Joseph F. Gallagher, his partner in the company, he said, also knew that the money to be used in the construction of the Southern Traction line was supposed to come from Patrick J. Walsh and the Rosehill perpetual care fund.

When confronted with records of the bank showing that Gallagher in September, 1913, had signed notes totaling \$91,000 which were passed to the credit of the company to cover overdrafts, Lorimer said "there was no reason in the world for such action." He said that he had never heard of the transaction until the question was asked him by Bell.

**Knew Little of Bonds.**  
Lorimer also said that he never knew the bank owned any of the Southern Traction bonds. When asked why he had called from London asking under what conditions the bank would release the bonds, he said the message referred to the bank as fiscal agent for all parties in the Southern Traction venture. The former senator denied knowing that four \$25,000 Southern Traction notes had been deposited in the bank and proceeds passed to the credit of Lorimer & Gallagher.

At this point Bell introduced a letter from Lorimer & Gallagher, signed by Gallagher. The letter mentioned a "verbal agreement" that the notes were to be deposited to the credit of the construction company. Lorimer stuck to his story.

"When did you learn that Lorimer & Gallagher had not gotten the benefit of the mortgages taken from the Rosehill fund and sold?" Bell asked.

"I think that was about April 20," Lorimer replied.

**Reads "Tribune" Story.**  
The prosecutor then read an article from THE TRIBUNE of April 20, 1914. The article referred to the handling of the perpetual care fund by the Munday interests and told how \$75,000 of the fund was used as deposit at Munday's bank of Southboro.

"Didn't you see this article and the articles about Rosehill which appeared in THE TRIBUNE during this time?" Bell questioned.

"No, sir," Lorimer answered. "I know that I didn't see it. I never read THE TRIBUNE."

## CROSS, FEVERISH CHILD IS BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED

Look, Mother! See if tongue is coated, breath hot or stomach sour.

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver, bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs," that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, undigested waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, internal sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "internal cleansing" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers have found "California Syrup of Figs" the most useful and reliable remedy for their children.

Write for free booklet, "How to Care for Your Child," to J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

For sale everywhere.

Uses to print the facts in why THE TRIBUNE

## WHO IS "SUNSHINE"?

She's Three, Probably Polish, and  
Either Lost or Abandoned.



At the South Clark street woman's annex they call her "Sunshine." Who she is or whether she is an abandoned child is not known.

"Sunshine" is about 3 years old. She was found by a policeman on Tuesday in the West Chicago avenue district. There being no inquiry for her, she was removed to the annex yesterday.

The child is believed to be Polish, as she understands that language. She is too young to know her name, but she speaks a few words in Polish and understands simple questions. "Sunshine" wears a navy blue dress with white dots, trimmed in red. She has black button shoes and black stockings. Her hair is light brown, braided and tied with a red ribbon. Her eyes are dark brown.

## JUST ONE GULP TO A BOTTLE OF WINE OF CARDUI

Doctor Testifies to Rapid Absorption Act by Mr. Blank of Alabama.

Just a few days before Christmas every year down in Maplesville, Ala., Fred Blank unwraps the new pair of shoes which he keeps in hiding on the top shelf of the cupboard. He takes them to the Maplesville Colored Reformed church, where the Christmas tree is being decorated for the grand celebration. Fred slips up to the tree and hangs the shoes on the most prominent branch. A tag bears the inscription:

"To Fred Blank. Merry Christmas." And on Christmas eve for many years the person, had been accustomed to parceling out the presents, and each time when he called out Fred's name Fred always walked barefooted down the aisle and received the same pair of shoes. Last Christmas, however, Fred got drunk and forgot to hang the shoes on the tree. About Christmas eve he got still more drunk and staggered into church.

Fred, according to Dr. William E. Kay, who is testifying in the libel suit of John A. and Z. C. Fatten for \$300,000 against the American Medical Association, drank Wine of Cardui. He drank it in preference to whiskey and was publicly drunk on it from fifteen to twenty times, according to the doctor's memory.

"He used to go on ahead about three times a week," the doctor testified. "I've seen him drink a whole bottle at one gulp."

## PARMELEE TAXI FARES ATTACKED

Special Rate Ordinance and  
United Railroad Action  
Considered Probable.

STATE BODY HOLDS OFF.

A special ordinance regulating the taxi-cab rates with particular application to the Parmelee Transfer company will be introduced, it appeared likely yesterday. Concerted requests on the part of the railroad companies that the Parmelee people reduce their rates to meet the rates charged by the other taxi companies were also considered probable by some of the interested parties yesterday.

Officials of the steam roads which now give the Parmelee people a monopoly of the cab stand privilege at their depots have called for full reports from the traffic managers following Mayor Thompson's investigation of the rate question.

**Matter of Custom.**  
It developed that the Parmelee company has no contracts for cab stand privileges, but retains the privilege as a matter of custom long continued in.

Another development was that transfer coupons attached to interline tickets, which call for transfers in Chicago, are paid for by the railroads at 50 cents each and not by the passengers. Through tickets cost as much whether the transfer coupon is attached or not. These coupons, however, call for the old bus service and do not involve the Parmelee company's taxi service.

**Union Station Plan.**  
It was reported that when the new union station is completed the Parmelee company will be asked to meet the rates charged by the other taxi companies in return for the exclusive privilege of occupying the bus stands.

Another plan said to be under consideration is the revoking of the concession by the new Union depot management with the stipulation that whatever taxi com-

pany secures the contract will meet the charges made by other companies for the same service.

An inquiry also disclosed the fact that the railroads do not issue free transportation to any of the Parmelee officials, except to the agents who meet incoming trains a few miles from the city for the purpose of checking baggage and transfers.

On the other hand, the Parmelee company issues passes by the wholesale to railroad officials few of which, they stated, were used.

**Not Under State Control.**  
The Parmelee company is not at present under the jurisdiction of the state public utilities commission.

"We ruled," said President William L. O'Connell, "that such companies as do not maintain a fixed time table do not properly come under the utilities law. There is some question, however, as to whether the Parmelee company should come under our jurisdiction on other points. A case was brought to us and we turned it down."

An appeal was taken and that is now pending. If the court should decide against our ruling then we would assume jurisdiction."

**CELESTINS**  
**VICHY**  
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government  
**Natural Alkaline Water**  
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.  
Ask your Physician  
Note the Name  
**CELESTINS**



The first wheat food  
with a real-  
hustle-down  
to-breakfast-  
taste

Look for this signature

W. K. Kellogg



## Lower Gas Bills!

The People's Gas Light & Coke Company begins herewith a sincere effort to make clear to the people of Chicago how their gas bills may be reduced—and why. In doing this, the Company is ready and willing to lay before the public all details of its business, its service, its problems and its plans. No side or angle of the subject will be shirked. The company has no secrets. Complete publicity is desired. Therefore, the people of Chicago are cordially invited to ask, and the Company agrees to answer in these advertisements, any and all questions bearing upon the subject of gas. The Company believes this open discussion of doubts and of grievances, if there are any, is good business policy, for two reasons, namely:

1. The Company knows that public opinion is the most powerful factor in the success of its business.
2. The Company believes full public understanding of its plans will bring immediate public approval of them.

## Up-to-Date Gas Making Will Lower Gas Bills

The only way to reduce the cost of manufacturing gas in Chicago is to adopt scientific "heat unit" gas in place of obsolete "candle power" gas. Scientific "heat unit" gas is rapidly replacing obsolete "candle power" gas almost everywhere. In Chicago, the Company is powerless to make this change for the better without the consent of the authorities. The city council now has it under consideration. It will have to be decided, not on theory or prejudice, but on the facts. In no other way can it be decided right. The Company has the facts. It will state them accurately and fairly and it invites the public to help examine and judge them. Again it believes this to be good business policy, for these reasons:

1. The Company is the best authority on its business, as the managers of any business are on theirs. "Information" from other sources is apt to be, and usually is, unreliable because inaccurate or intentionally misleading.
2. The Company is convinced that frank and open discussion of its affairs with the public will correct many false impressions which have persisted for years and that its place in public esteem will be greatly advanced thereby.

## Help a Chicago Company Lower Chicago Gas Bills

This company is no longer under absentee ownership. It is directed, managed and manned from top to bottom by Chicago men. It serves 650,000 customers—more than half a million homes and thousands of industrial and commercial enterprises. Its business is, therefore, almost everybody's business in Chicago and it sincerely invites everybody to take a direct personal interest in its business, its problems and its plans.

The interests of the Company and of its customers are identical. The people are the source of the Company's right to exist and of all its business. The Company in return performs a service in the manufacture, sale and delivery of gas, which the people require for their convenience and comfort. The interests of both are best served when they work together for a common purpose.

Therefore the public is invited again to take a direct individual and personal interest in this whole gas question, to read these advertisements, and to comment on or question the statements made in them, to the end that the way may be cleared to lower gas bills for Chicago.

The comments and questions hereby invited, will be answered in the order of their receipt in the succeeding Tuesday and Thursday issues of this paper. Just address your letter or postcard to Department B, People's Gas Light & Coke Company, and watch for the answer.

People's Gas Light & Coke Company  
Telephone Wabash 6000

Buy a  
Whole Ham  
for Easter

"Swift's  
Premium  
Ham  
or  
Bacon"







## NEGRO REGIMENT READY AND FIT FOR WAR CALL

Col. Denison and Office "and  
High in Tests—Ex-regu-  
lars on Reserve List.

### WEEKLY LECTURES.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

One of the most  
prized possessions of  
Col. F. A. Denison of  
the Eighth infantry,  
I. N. G., is an old  
black book. The  
contents of that book  
are, to the Eighth  
what a big balance in  
the bank is to a busi-  
ness man in time of emergency.

Whenever a noncommissioned officer is  
discharged from one of the  
top regiments of the regular army  
of inquiry are written to the  
den of the company in which he  
served. If it develops that he is an  
admirable, of good moral character,  
he is added, in case of need, he  
will be willing to enter the Eighth.  
The old black book contains  
the names and addresses of more than  
a hundred "noncoms" recently re-  
tired from the United States army. And  
every one of the hundred has expressed  
his willingness to join the Eighth at a  
day's notice. A telegram would bring  
all of them to the colors.

"Bookends" of Regulars.  
And these men are only the regiment's  
top men. The regular army soldiers  
are already serving in various  
regiments of the Eighth more than fifty  
of the regular establishment. Every  
man knows what it means  
to be a regular. And he has a solid  
foundation of professional training and  
experience.

It is revealing no secret to  
say that the officers of the Eighth—both  
commissioned and noncommissioned—  
are men of the highest caliber. In the  
regular army, a searching exami-  
nation on technical military subjects  
is at least as high as those of any  
other regiment in the state. The fact  
that the Eighth was able to get the use  
of only a single text book for each of  
its companies simply made it necessary  
for the company of the studying to be  
in a group.

Must Attend Lectures.  
It will be news to most of the public  
that during the last year the officers of  
all the national guard regiments—both  
commissioned and "noncom"—have  
been regularly going to school on one  
evening of each week. An experienced  
noncommissioned officer of the regular  
army is permanently attached to each  
regiment, and is on duty at the  
army daily. He teaches the weekly  
lectures.

A commissioned officer of the army takes  
charge of the weekly officers' school. Once  
a month these classes are given a strict  
examination, and promotion depends on  
the results in these tests. It is noteworthy  
that none of the lieutenants in the Eighth  
has failed examinations which qualify  
him to hold a commission as major.

Attention to these officers' schools  
is compulsory. An officer who fails to  
attend regularly or who does not pass  
examinations is likely to be asked  
to resign his commission. The result in  
the national guard as a whole is that  
the men who direct the organization are  
men of high caliber and efficient  
soldiers. They are men who have been  
in the regular army for years before.  
The Eighth has done so much to make it  
a really valuable fighting force, as the  
deputy of regular army officers to the  
national guard, and the establishment  
of weekly schools and monthly ex-  
aminations.

Finally Got Its Armory.  
After a good many years of camping  
out in old army quarters—the Eighth  
has finally got its new armory and is  
sincerely proud of it. The big building  
of brick, steel, and concrete stands at  
1200 West Madison street. For its con-  
struction the state appropriated \$175,000.  
It was finally to get the building done  
and well done. Col. Denison has for  
the last couple of years spent at least seven

## THE DUEL

How Two Grim Captains of Industry Fought  
a Bitter Feud in the Stormy Night.  
(The art department having gone home, this narrative is illustrated  
from the notes of the fight.)

DEK SHERID, JOHN LAWRENCE  
sat in the Oak Park police station  
through the early hours of the  
morning he had listened to the rain  
as it splashed against the station  
windows and the thunder as it rumbled  
now far, now near. Presently there came  
a lull in the storm and he leaned back,  
yawning, and muttered to himself:  
"I wish something would happen."

The door burst open and  
in walked a

A moment later and the door  
opened and in came another

They were weary and sleepy. Their  
clothes were muddy and rain soaked.  
Little drops of rainwater trickled off  
their hands that dangled limp from  
tired arms. Their shoes were lumps of  
mud.

They looked at each other.

Frederick W. Leuthesser, president of  
the Kelly Brass works, whose suburban  
residence is at 240 South Euclid avenue,  
Oak Park, and whose office are at 228  
West Ontario street, was traveling home  
late on the Oak Park elevated. At home  
he has a motor car, but he had preferred  
not to bother.

Presently, as he sat, a man seated him-  
self beside him. And before Mr. Leu-  
thesser could believe his senses his seat  
companion had breathed hard into Mr.  
Leuthesser's face.

Mr. Leuthesser was annoyed, but de-  
termined to be peaceful. He turned from  
his annoyance and took another seat. But  
the man with the breath followed him  
set down, and again blew more breath in  
Mr. Leuthesser's face. And he said:  
"How do you like it?"

Mr. Leuthesser didn't like it. He said  
nothing, but the breath followed him  
set down, and again blew more breath in  
Mr. Leuthesser's face. And he said:  
"How do you like it?"

When the Oak Park elevated train  
drew up at the end of the line in River  
Forest there stood before Mr. Nelson A.  
McCleary, millionaire resident of Oak  
Park, who lives at 128 Elmore avenue.  
Ordinarily Mr. McCleary, who is the owner  
of sufficient gas company stock to be  
called more or less of a magnate, does not  
take the elevated, because he has a whole  
garage full of motors. But on this occasion  
he elected to let the young folks use

days and part of seven nights of each  
week in the army. Of the men who  
has pulled a cot out and used his office  
for sleeping as well as working quarters.  
In order to get necessary things com-  
pleted, when the state money was ex-  
hausted, he has signed notes for eight  
or ten thousand dollars, and borrowed  
the money on his own personal credit.

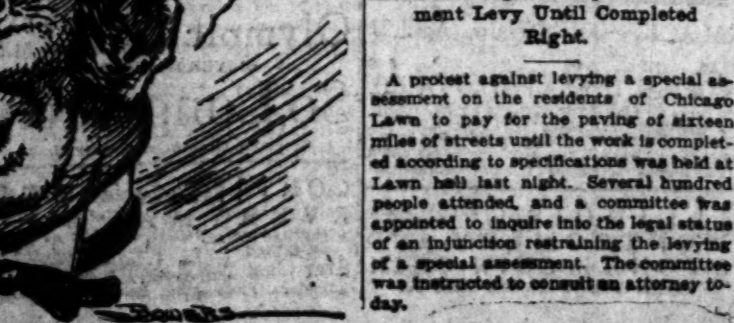
When a man sleeps and wakes with  
and partially pays for an organization,  
he may be excused for a considerable  
amount of enthusiasm. And Denison is  
an enthusiast. People have come to be  
rather afraid of his persistency. By dint  
of hard and long continued work he has  
secured, within the last thirty days, the  
steel lockers for the company rooms in  
the new armory.

He's out now for more equipment, so  
that he may recruit his regiment up to  
full war strength. He has only guns  
and other equipment for sixty men for  
each of the eight companies of the reg-  
iment which are located in Chicago. Give  
him what he wants and he declares the  
ranks of the regiment will be full up  
to maximum in less than a week. The  
last return shows about 800 officers and  
men in the command, including the com-  
panies located at Peoria, Springfield,  
Danville, and Metropolis.

Only Colored Regiment.  
The Eighth is the only colored regiment  
in the national guard. There are other  
colored companies of colored men in other  
states, but there never has been more  
than one complete Negro regiment in  
the United States. Naturally, there-  
fore, the armory of the Eighth is the  
only building of its kind in the country.  
This year the Eighth regiment will go  
into camp at Springfield on Aug. 1, and  
will spend eight days in field work.

In his last report to the war department  
at Washington, Col. Lewis U. S. A., de-  
clared that Col. Denison had shown great  
skill and efficiency in the handling of his  
men, and that he is widely read in mili-  
tary science and literature, while in  
Major Jackson, of the Eighth, was found  
one of the best battalion commanders in  
the whole national guard.

## MR. PRUNES



## ILLINOIS SURETY COMPANY QUILTS; RECEIVER NAMED

Bonding Firm, Caught by the La  
Salle Crash, Votes to Wind  
Up Its Affairs.

### NO ONE LOSES, HOPKINS SAYS

An echo of the Lorimer bank failure  
resounded through La Salle street yes-  
terday, when a voluntary petition for a  
receiver was filed by the Illinois surety  
company. Judge Charles M. Foell ap-  
pointed Attorney James S. Hopkins, vice  
president, to liquidate the company's af-  
fairs.

Included in a preliminary announce-  
ment from President A. J. Hopkins, for-  
mer United States senator, was a state-  
ment that the business would be taken  
over by the National Surety company,  
but there was a slight hitch in this ar-  
rangement.

Charles H. Burras, local manager of  
the National, stated that the company's  
vice president, W. C. Armstrong, who  
came here from New York to carry out  
the transaction, had rejected some of  
the business on the ground that it was  
"out of date."

The National will take over the bulk,  
and the minor bonds probably will have  
to run to their termination right where  
they are. Terminating its own bonds will  
delay final liquidation. All interested  
assert that no one will lose a dollar.

First Capital \$500,000.  
The company was organized as an Illi-  
nois corporation with \$500,000 capital in  
1903, and prospered until the crash of the  
Lorimer string of banks, when it was  
caught for \$250,000. Of this \$250,000 was  
for guaranteeing city deposits and \$25,000  
as a guarantee of sanitary district money  
for John A. McCormick.

The La Salle street bank was respon-  
sible for \$100,000 of the loss, the Broad-  
way for \$50,000, and the Ashland-  
Twelfth street bank for \$50,000.

The surety company then had a surplus  
of some \$50,000, and met the emergency  
by adding \$250,000 to the surplus by cut-  
ting its capital in half. Since that time  
the capital stock has remained at  
\$250,000.

Later the Edgewater bank, which took  
over the Broadway, made good the full  
\$50,000, and \$10,000 has been paid back  
to the Hopkins, his eastern agent.  
President Hopkins states some is expected  
from the defunct La Salle street insti-  
tution.

But comes Big Defalcation.  
Just about the time the La Salle  
crash troubles seemed ended there was  
a defalcation of \$128,000 from the surety  
company's New York office. According  
to President Hopkins, his eastern agent,  
D. C. Mackey, has been indicted and ar-  
rested, and now awaits trial under bond.

During the last year the company in-  
creased its business \$100,000 net over  
the preceding year, according to Pres-  
ident Hopkins, but owing to the rule of  
the federal government and the state  
insurance department requiring that  
half of all premiums be set aside as re-  
serve. It was up to the company either  
to increase its capitalization or liqui-  
date.

The total assets of the company are  
\$400,000, the petition recites, including  
\$250,000 not admitted by state govern-  
ments or the federal government as as-  
sets. The petition sets forth that the  
company now has outstanding of the  
books policies to the amount of \$72,000.

Stockholders Vote to Quit.  
For some time the 100 odd stockholders  
have been debating whether to invest  
more money or quit. The decision to li-  
quidate was made at a meeting of stock-  
holders on Tuesday. Mr. Hopkins said  
the decision was unanimous and denied  
a rumor that some of the stockholders  
wanted to continue.

All the company's indebtedness will  
be paid in full and we expect to return  
every shareholder the present value of  
his stock," said Mr. Hopkins. "We have  
admitted assets of \$707,000 and liabilities  
between \$350,000 and \$400,000. During  
the existence of A. J. Hopkins and Vice Pres-  
ident James S. Hopkins—were: William  
Groto of Elgin, second vice president;  
Charles E. Schick, secretary; J. B. Ny-  
strom, auditor; W. S. Beaubien, treasurer.

Wilson to See Churchmen.  
President Woodrow Wilson has prom-  
ised to attend the opening meeting of  
the national missionary congress on next  
Wednesday evening in Memorial Con-  
tional hall at Washington D. C. Pres-  
ident Wilson will receive the dele-  
gates in the east room of the White House  
the next afternoon. The congress is de-  
clared to be the most important mis-  
sionary gathering since the world conference  
in Edinburgh in 1910. The national mis-  
sionary congress is the last of a series of  
missionary conventions held under the  
auspices of the laymen's missionary  
movement in the principal cities of the  
United States.

## A RABBIT NURSERY

Abandoned Fledgling Hares and Young "Foster Mother" Who Has Converted Her  
Crib Into An Incubator.



Their names are "Whisper," "Star-  
light," "Moonbeam," "Twinkle," and  
"Pussyfoot." B. R. Safford of Glen-  
coe, who does gardening in his back  
yard to reduce, dug them up the other

## CARS PASS BY; MEN SMASH ONE

Angry Crowd After Long  
Wait on Corner Vents  
Its Wrath.

John rested his weight on one foot,  
banged a hollow dinner pail against his  
knee, and watched a Cottage Grove car  
pass ineffectively by, bugging with the human  
ocean. John wanted to get home,  
and there was lots of room in a superstore  
stomach to permit his resentment against  
the company to expand.

John was shortly joined by Joe Jima,  
Harry Williams, Horace, Tom, et al.,  
to the number of 200, and they banged  
their dinner pails and watched a car  
more past Ninety-third and Cottage  
Grove without even a tactful hesitation.  
They had observed the phenomenon for  
so many evenings that it had almost be-  
come a quaint old custom.

Enter the Pirates.  
It may have been the rakish trolley  
pole which suggested the envious bit of  
land-grab, or possibly the motorman  
waited them an exasperating grin. At  
any rate the dinner pail buccaniers  
piked out one car, pulled off the trolley  
pole and swarmed aboard with curses  
instead of enticement between their teeth.  
Man, woman, and child, babies in arms,  
the genus a-hanger and his antithesis, the  
sea-thug were sent over the plank with  
their clammy, useless transfers clamped  
in hand.

When the passengers had been emptied  
from the car the raiders broke windows,  
tore up seats, and completely wrecked  
the vehicle. A call sent in by the crew  
brought police but the crowd dispersed  
at the blue coat's approach and no arrests  
were made.

Protest Forces Effective.  
The protest was effective. The car  
company switched cars from branch lines  
to carry the bad buccaniers home. Most  
of the party which held up the car are  
workmen employed at plants and shops  
near this corner, who live in Pullman,  
West Pullman, and Roseland. They have  
made many complaints of the inadequate  
service, the police declare, and scores of  
them during the rush hour have been  
forced to wait an hour or more for a car.

## STOLEN CALIFORNIA JEWELS RECOVERED HERE BY BURNS.

Prominent Santa Barbara Family  
Said to Be Involved in \$4,500  
Theft.

Jewels worth about \$4,500, stolen two  
weeks ago from Mrs. Charles W. Whit-  
law of St. Louis, a guest at the Pottier  
hotel in Santa Barbara, Cal., were re-  
covered yesterday in Chicago. The man  
who committed the theft is under sur-  
veillance here, and detectives of the Burns  
agency, who saved the loot, are awaiting  
authority from California to have him ar-  
rested.

The thief is said to be a member of one  
of the most prominent families in Santa  
Barbara, and his father is making every  
possible effort to get him out of the scrape.  
Lee Howland, a bellboy, is also being  
sought by the sleuths in the belief that he  
figured in the escapade.

## CLEAN UP!

Public Safety Officials Issue Call  
to Citizens to Aid Homes of  
That Dirt and Rubbish.

CITIZENS were called on yester-  
day by public officials to clean up  
their homes and keep them clean  
in the following notice:

You are required by city ordinance  
to keep your premises in a clean and  
sanitary condition at all times. We  
request you, therefore, beginning par-  
ticularly on April 23, to clean your  
rooms, attic, cellar, yards, of all  
waste material; to deposit dirt and  
rubbish in ash cans; to pile large ma-  
terial which may not be placed in cans  
on rear lot lines for removal by the  
city.

You are recommended to clean  
floors, windows, and all unvarnished  
woodwork; to paint or whitewash build-  
ings, outhouses, and fences, inside and  
out; to exterminate rats and all ver-  
min and fly breeding spots, especially  
manure receptacles, which are now  
illegal, unless on private premises, in  
which case they must be kept free of  
filth.

CLEAN UP NOW AND CONTINUE.  
TO HELP KEEP THIS CITY CLEAN.  
The notice is signed by Charles C.  
Healey, general superintendent of police;  
John Dill Robertson, commissioner of  
health; William R. Moorehouse, com-  
missioner of public works, and Thomas  
O'Connor, chief of the fire department.

## WOMAN OF EIGHTY PINES FOR ALASKA AND 60 BELOW

Mother-in-Law of U. S. Commis-  
sioner at Wise Man Camp Finds  
Chicago Hot and Stuffy.

Wise Man Camp in Alaska doesn't  
compare with Chicago for temperature—  
it's too hot here, Mrs. Jessie Rose, 80  
years old, found it yesterday when she  
became separated from her daughter  
and son-in-law, who is Frank How-  
ard, United States commissioner in Wise  
Man Camp.

Mr. Howard, his wife, and mother-in-  
law were shopping when they became  
separated. Mrs. Rose was taken to the  
central station and cared for by the  
police until Howard came.

"We came to visit the fair and then  
to Washington," said Mrs. Rose. "I  
don't like the heat here. It's around 90  
below where we live."

## DOWN ON LUCK; PROTEST TAXES

Misses Boggs, Whose Fa-  
ther Had \$700,000, Toil  
as Dressmakers.

Two elderly women, daughters of a  
wealthy Chicago pioneer, but now fallen  
upon evil times, yesterday sent the board  
of assessors a gentle rebuke for the pre-  
sumption of a deputy assessor in leaving  
at their homes a tax schedule. They wrote:

"We have inclosed the schedules left  
at our house just to let you know your  
man did your duty. We are two lone  
women (unmarried), supporting a home,  
an invalid aunt, and two penniless  
orphan boys (nephews). We are open for  
donation rather than assessment. Very  
truly,  
"MRS. LOUISE BOGGS  
"3755 Prairie avenue."

The Misses Boggs conduct a dressmak-  
ing business in their residence.  
Once Had \$700,000 Fortune.  
"We are the daughters of James  
Joseph Boggs, who came to Chicago in  
1848," explained Mrs. Mary Louise last  
night. "When he came he had only a  
wife, \$800, and seven children. He be-  
came a building contractor and prospered  
greatly. At the height of his success his  
fortune was \$700,000 or \$700,000. Then  
came the war and, a decade later, the  
great fire. The fire just about wiped out  
his fortune."

"He was 80 then—too old to make a new  
start. He died in 1890; our mother died  
eight years ago. One year ago our only  
brother, a widower, died, leaving his two  
sons (Frank is 14 years old and Stuart is  
17) to our care. We also care for an in-  
valid aunt, who resides with us."

"I know people in this neighborhood—  
people for whom my sister and I do  
dressmaking—who have scheduled \$500 in  
personal property, and do not understand how  
to fill out. I am a taxmaster, earning \$12 per  
week, and value the household goods at  
\$200."

"I am an old lady, very near 70 years  
old, and have nothing but old furniture;  
there is nothing that is new—all old.  
Have no income of any kind; barely man-  
aging a living on a few dollars' rent I get.  
No one taking care of me, and all alone."

"I am sending you a notice left at my  
house Saturday. I don't know how to fill  
it out. My wife was at your office and  
told you all we had; we lived there at 1975  
North — avenue. She ain't got no  
time to come down town this time, as we  
are both working."

## POLICEMAN IN BAR HELD UP.

He Fires After Negro Robber,  
Who Took \$30 from  
Saloon.

A lone Negro held up the saloon of D. J.  
Toomey, 356 West Forty-fifth street, last  
night and took \$30 from the cash register.  
Dan Nelson, a policeman who was in  
plain clothes, was in the saloon, and he  
too was held up. After the Negro fled  
Nelson fired several shots, but the robber  
escaped.

## WARN TAXPAYERS NOT TO PAY \$1.14 OF THE 1915 RATE

Realty Board and Manufactur-  
ers' Association Attack  
Legality of Levies.

### CLAIM \$11,000,000 SAVING.

The Illinois Manufacturers' association  
and the Chicago real estate board dropped  
a bomb among Chicago taxpayers yes-  
terday. They announced that serious  
enough questions have arisen as to the  
legality of the entire sanitary district  
county, and forest preserve levies for 1915  
and 1916 on the city tax to warrant  
their holding back \$1.14 of the tax per  
hundred dollars of assessed valuation,  
or about 20 per cent of the entire tax.

On the assessed valuation of \$1,000,000-  
000 it will result in a saving of \$11,000,000  
to the taxpayers if the legal objections  
are sustained in the courts. Application  
for judgment will be made in the County  
court next July.

Grounds of the Attack.  
The illegality charges to be lodged  
against the levies include technical errors  
as well as attempts by taxing bodies to  
exceed constitutional powers.

The entire county tax of \$7,294,797,  
which represents 20 cents of the entire  
assessment, is attacked on the ground  
that the assessment which the law  
allows shall be printed was placed in a  
German newspaper.

The entire sanitary district tax, amount-  
ing in round figures to \$6,500,000 and  
representing 42 cents of the assessment, is  
deemed illegal on the ground that the  
board did not pass a tax levying ordinance  
appropriating the money.

Frank with Forest Preserve Tax.  
The forest preserve tax of \$400,000, rep-  
resenting 1 cent, is also attacked. In the  
first instance it is charged that the  
circular admitted last night that this  
election was removed by Tam Trampus  
on Feb. 25, when a full page was devoted  
to a free advertisement of the forest pre-  
serve. The circular also admitted that  
threatened it through the board's lack of  
funds.

The 13 cents of city tax is directed  
specifically against 9 cents apportioned  
for pensions and 4 cents for parks. In  
the first instance it is charged that the  
taxing body went beyond tax extension  
requirements of the July law, and in the  
second that the 1 cent is to be used to pay  
the interest on bonds that are lying un-  
sold in the controller's office.

Hard to Recover.  
Tax lawyers generally admitted that  
Chicagoans who have paid their taxes  
face a long controversy in case of an at-  
tempt to recovery. After a court victory  
the county clerk would not be able to pay  
the money back until the county board  
had officially made appropriation.

For that reason the circulars were ad-  
dressed principally to those who had not  
yet paid. The Illinois Manufacturers' as-  
sociation estimated a saving to its mem-  
bers alone of \$1,000,000 as a result of the  
errors.

Point Out Courses.  
While the real estate board has taken  
no official action stating its belief in the  
matter, the circular, which was widely  
distributed, suggests the course for the  
taxpayer as follows:

"Those taxpayers who wish to avoid  
themselves of the points raised should  
deduct an amount equal to \$1.14 per \$100  
of the assessed valuation (which is 33-  
thirds the full valuation), in paying taxes,  
and state in writing to the county col-  
lector that they do so because advised  
that the entire sanitary district, county,  
and forest preserve levies and 13 cents of  
the city levy are void."

Court Building Cited.  
"The Supreme court in people vs. C. L.  
S. and E. Railway company, 270 Ill. 471,  
held it was the county collector's duty  
to accept the balance of the tax tendered  
in such cases, and I am informed he  
is now accepting such partial pay-  
ment when tendered. In that way the 1  
per cent monthly penalty on the part paid  
is avoided."

The circular is signed by John Lyle  
Vette, attorney for the board, with a note  
by President Paul Steinbrecher urging  
the members to act carefully.

According to the manufacturers' as-  
sessment, made on the advice of Colin  
C. H. Fyfe, its general counsel, the saving  
will amount to a fraction over 18 per cent  
in some towns and 20 per cent in others.  
In the north town and in Lake View town-  
ship the saving will amount to 15 1/2 per  
cent, in the west town 10 per cent, in the  
south town, Hyde Park, and the Town of  
Lake 20 per cent, and in the Town of Jeffer-  
son 22 per cent.

MITCHELL HEAD OF DRYS.  
St. James M. E. Church Pastor  
Elected President of Chicago  
Anti Federation.







# MARKET AWITS GERMAN REPLY; NO GREAT SCARE

**Crisis Brings General Decline  
in Stocks, but Nothing  
Verging on Panic.**

It is now a matter of waiting Germany's reply. Up to the close of the market there was no official statement from the German ambassador to afford a forecast. The situation in Germany, as far as it is known, is that the people are not without confidence in the government, and that the government is not without confidence in the people. The situation is not without confidence in the people, and the government is not without confidence in the people.

The stock market was fairly steady during the morning. Following that, the market was fairly steady during the morning. Following that, the market was fairly steady during the morning. Following that, the market was fairly steady during the morning.

**Market Forecasts Conflicting.**  
At the close of the market today, the forecasts of the market were conflicting. The forecasts of the market were conflicting. The forecasts of the market were conflicting. The forecasts of the market were conflicting.

The war stocks led in activity and weakness. United States Steel, which had been a leader in the market, was down. The war stocks led in activity and weakness. United States Steel, which had been a leader in the market, was down.

**Studebaker Hardest Hit.**  
Studebaker common was the poorest performer among the war issues, declining 10 1/2%. Tuesday's closing price, at 10 1/2%, was the lowest since the issue was introduced.

The railroad stocks led the declines were moderate. Reading was off 1 1/2%, Union Pacific 1 1/2%, and the common stock of the Chicago & North Western 1 1/2%.

**Preferred Stocks.**  
The preferred stocks of the Chicago & North Western were active and steady. The preferred stocks of the Chicago & North Western were active and steady. The preferred stocks of the Chicago & North Western were active and steady.

**Chicago Securities.**  
Chicago stocks were active and steady. Chicago stocks were active and steady. Chicago stocks were active and steady. Chicago stocks were active and steady.

**Short Term Notes.**  
The short term notes of the Chicago & North Western were active and steady. The short term notes of the Chicago & North Western were active and steady. The short term notes of the Chicago & North Western were active and steady.

**Railroad Earnings.**  
The railroad earnings of the Chicago & North Western were active and steady. The railroad earnings of the Chicago & North Western were active and steady. The railroad earnings of the Chicago & North Western were active and steady.

**Dividends Declared.**  
The dividends declared of the Chicago & North Western were active and steady. The dividends declared of the Chicago & North Western were active and steady. The dividends declared of the Chicago & North Western were active and steady.

**Money and Exchange.**  
The money and exchange of the Chicago & North Western were active and steady. The money and exchange of the Chicago & North Western were active and steady. The money and exchange of the Chicago & North Western were active and steady.

**Local Securities Listed.**  
The local securities listed of the Chicago & North Western were active and steady. The local securities listed of the Chicago & North Western were active and steady. The local securities listed of the Chicago & North Western were active and steady.

**Additional Issue of Chicago City**  
The additional issue of Chicago City was active and steady. The additional issue of Chicago City was active and steady. The additional issue of Chicago City was active and steady.

**Chicago City**  
The Chicago City was active and steady. The Chicago City was active and steady. The Chicago City was active and steady.

**Chicago City**  
The Chicago City was active and steady. The Chicago City was active and steady. The Chicago City was active and steady.

## NEWS OF THE FINANCIAL WORLD

The president of one of the country's most important industrial concerns is quoted as saying "approval of the war of eliminating Germany from the world's market when the war is over: 'I regard statements in reference to Germany's elimination as a competitor after the war as absurd. We have no illusions in this regard. We believe that the war, the warring nations will make a rapid recovery and that competition for the world's business will be most severe. The nation which can give the best service and sell the goods at the lowest prices, other things being fairly equal, naturally will obtain the lion's share of the world's trade.'"

The report of the Braden Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, showed net operating profit of \$2,415,229. Other income was \$61,055, making a total profit of \$2,476,284. The surplus after charges was \$1,647,746. Deducting from this the deficit at the end of the previous year, \$1,647,746, the result was a profit and loss surplus of \$1,647,746. The company produced 36,397,398 pounds of copper, which was sold at an average price of 16.0988 a pound.

Exports of merchandise from the port of New York for the week ended April 15 were valued at \$55,142,985, against \$47,973,323 the previous week, and \$47,973,323 for the corresponding week last year. The surplus after charges was \$1,647,746. Deducting from this the deficit at the end of the previous year, \$1,647,746, the result was a profit and loss surplus of \$1,647,746.

Directors of the United States Steel Corporation met Tuesday to take action on dividends and to pass on the report for the first quarter of this year. No change in the dividend is expected, and earnings are estimated to range between \$38,000,000 and \$38,000,000.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company has sold to a syndicate of New York bankers \$10,000,000 of 7 percent cumulative preferred stock.

Independent companies are reported to be closing bids and asked prices.

**CLOSING BID AND ASKED PRICES**  
(Stocks not traded in yesterday's market.)

**Alaska Exp.** 100 140 140 140  
**Alaska Gold** 100 140 140 140  
**Alaska Mfg.** 100 140 140 140  
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## NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS

**Sales High Low Close Change**  
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**Adams Exp.** 100 140 140 140  
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**Alaska Mfg.** 100 140 140 140  
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**Adams Exp.** 100 140 140 140  
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**Adams Exp.** 100 140 140 140  
**Alaska Gold** 100 140 140 140  
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**Alaska Y.** 100 140 140 140  
**Alaska Z.** 100 140 140 140

**Adams Exp.** 100 140 140 140  
**Alaska Gold** 100 140 140 140  
**Alaska Mfg.** 10

# POLITICAL NEWS CAUSES SETBACK IN GRAIN MARKS

Wheat Sentiment More Bullish  
Early—Corn Bulls Inclined  
to Be Aggressive.

Political news again was responsible for a setback in grain prices yesterday. Local sentiment appeared to be bullish early, and there was a fair advance, but later there was local selling, the news from Washington being the main factor. The effect of a break with Germany, it was thought, would be of a temporary nature. Most traders believe it would not alter the export situation materially, and that prices will depend on the outlet for the wheat.

Commissions houses were buyers of Armour was a late seller. Price advanced 1/4 cent lower. The cash demand was moderate, and prices were steady relatively, although some of the best wheat commanded a higher price relative to the May.

**Crop Reports Are Mixed.**  
The weekly government weather and crop report said conditions had been favorable for seeding of spring wheat, although there was considerable precipitation in the north and west. Canadian conditions are none too favorable, and reports quite generally indicate a reduction of the acreage in Canadian provinces and in North Dakota. The chief feature of the weekly foreign crop summary was the emphasis placed on the reduction in acreage in nearly every foreign country outside of the Balkan countries.

Holders in Australia and Argentina are said to be offering much less freely. In Australia the crop acreage is believed to be smaller than last year, with prospects less favorable. Cables were unchanged, the arrivals being liberal, although more anxiety is felt in regard to submarine activities.

**Choice Wheat Prices Firm.**  
The cash demand here was slow, but good wheat was firm to 1/2 cent higher. Sales from here were 30,000 bu. Some business was reported at the seaboard. Offerings from the country were fair. In the northwest receipts are falling off a little. Farmers generally are busy in the field. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were 250 cars compared to 201 cars a year ago. Receipts at Chicago for the day were 265,000 bu. Primary receipts were 1,020,000 bu. compared to 412,000 bu. a year ago. Receipts here were 146 cars. Buenos Aires wheat was steady. Minneapolis wheat stocks showed a decrease of 300,000 bu. for four days.

**Corn Closes 1/4 Cent Lower.**  
Corn was firm early, but sold off with wheat later, closing 1/4 cent lower for the day. Cash prices were steady and there was a fair demand with sales of 70,000 bu. There was some inquiry at the seaboard, and Baltimore was after corn again at Kansas City. Cables were unchanged. In Argentina the weather was unsettled, and this caused a little more firmness abroad. The spot market at Liverpool, however, was dull and neglected.

Weather conditions generally were seasonable over the corn belt. Receipts were 41 cars, and primary receipts were 200,000 bu. against 47,000 bu. a year ago. Clearances were 400 bu. Country offerings were reported a little larger by some houses and there was some selling by May by cash houses. Buying was led by Armour, Schwab, West, and local bulls.

**Oats Are Well Bought.**  
Oats were in demand early, but the market followed the trend of other grains, and resting prices were 1/4 cent higher. The cash demand was fair and there were sales of 170,000 bu. Receipts were 101 cars, with primary receipts of 320,000 bu. compared to 561,000 bu. a year ago. Sales of Canadian oats for export were reported 2,500,000 bu. No clearances were reported. Commission houses were the leading buyers.

## BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS

**RANGE OF ACTIVE FUTURES.**  
WHEAT.—Closing—  
Open. High. Low. Apr. 19. Apr. 18.  
May...1.12 1/2 1.13 1/2 1.12 1/2  
July...1.13 1/2 1.14 1/2 1.13 1/2  
Sept...1.14 1/2 1.15 1/2 1.14 1/2  
CORN.—Closing—  
Open. High. Low. Apr. 19. Apr. 18.  
May...70 71 70 70  
July...71 72 71 71  
Sept...72 73 72 72

**WEEKLY BIDS AND OFFERS.**  
This week—Next week—  
Bids. Offers. Bids. Offers.  
May...1.06 1/2 1.07 1/2 1.06 1/2 1.07 1/2  
July...1.07 1/2 1.08 1/2 1.07 1/2 1.08 1/2  
Sept...1.08 1/2 1.09 1/2 1.08 1/2 1.09 1/2

**ST. LOUIS.**  
Open. High. Low. Close. Apr. 19. Apr. 18.  
May...1.06 1/2 1.07 1/2 1.06 1/2 1.07 1/2  
July...1.07 1/2 1.08 1/2 1.07 1/2 1.08 1/2  
Sept...1.08 1/2 1.09 1/2 1.08 1/2 1.09 1/2

**KANSAS CITY.**  
Open. High. Low. Close. Apr. 19. Apr. 18.  
May...1.06 1/2 1.07 1/2 1.06 1/2 1.07 1/2  
July...1.07 1/2 1.08 1/2 1.07 1/2 1.08 1/2  
Sept...1.08 1/2 1.09 1/2 1.08 1/2 1.09 1/2

**DULUTH.**  
Open. High. Low. Close. Apr. 19. Apr. 18.  
May...1.06 1/2 1.07 1/2 1.06 1/2 1.07 1/2  
July...1.07 1/2 1.08 1/2 1.07 1/2 1.08 1/2  
Sept...1.08 1/2 1.09 1/2 1.08 1/2 1.09 1/2

**WINNEPEG.**  
Open. High. Low. Close. Apr. 19. Apr. 18.  
May...1.06 1/2 1.07 1/2 1.06 1/2 1.07 1/2  
July...1.07 1/2 1.08 1/2 1.07 1/2 1.08 1/2  
Sept...1.08 1/2 1.09 1/2 1.08 1/2 1.09 1/2

**TOLEDO.**  
Open. High. Low. Close. Apr. 19. Apr. 18.  
May...1.06 1/2 1.07 1/2 1.06 1/2 1.07 1/2  
July...1.07 1/2 1.08 1/2 1.07 1/2 1.08 1/2  
Sept...1.08 1/2 1.09 1/2 1.08 1/2 1.09 1/2

**BALTIMORE.**  
Open. High. Low. Close. Apr. 19. Apr. 18.  
May...1.06 1/2 1.07 1/2 1.06 1/2 1.07 1/2  
July...1.07 1/2 1.08 1/2 1.07 1/2 1.08 1/2  
Sept...1.08 1/2 1.09 1/2 1.08 1/2 1.09 1/2

**GRAIN INSPECTION.**  
Standard No. 2 or Lower Total  
and. Rest. No. 3 grades cars.  
Winter wht. 22 38 4 65  
Spring wht. 28 38 6 64  
Vet wht. 3 4 7 7  
Corn 10 30 28 68  
Oats 7 1 67 27 102  
Rye 30 30 30 30  
Barley 4 10 16

**DAILY BIDS AND OFFERS.**  
WHEAT.—Bids. Offers.  
High. Low. Close. High. Low. Close.  
May...1.10 1/2 1.10 1/2 1.10 1/2 1.10 1/2  
July...1.10 1/2 1.10 1/2 1.10 1/2 1.10 1/2  
Sept...1.10 1/2 1.10 1/2 1.10 1/2 1.10 1/2

**NEWS AND GOSSIP OF BOARD OF TRADE**  
The weekly foreign crop summary follows: "Spring sowing is making good progress in the United Kingdom. Acreage will be short. Short crop of spring and winter wheat is feared in France. Acreage is short in Austria-Hungary. Crop outlook in Russia is unfavorable. Australian holders are anxious to sell on account of belief the growing crop will be small compared to last one. In the Balkan states the wheat acreage will be about normal. Argentine wheat offers continue scanty. The outstanding feature of the report is that in countries the outlook is for much smaller acreage than last year."

The shipping demand for wheat was fair, and there was a somewhat better demand for choice milling grades of spring and winter wheat. No. 1 northern sold at 80 over the May and No. 2 hard was 1/2 cent over the May. No. 3 was about 50 cent under the May. The shipping call at other points was reported of fair proportions. The Minneapolis prices were not much changed. Kansas City reported fair clearances from the country. Some business was reported at the seaboard for export.

Cash prices for both corn and oats were steady. There was a fair demand, with sales of 70,000 bu. corn and 170,000 bu. oats. The seaboard reported export sales of 1,500,000 bu. Canadian oats for export. Offerings from the country were generally moderate, although some houses reported some increase in sales. Cash houses were credited with selling corn in for May in the pit. Baltimore was bidding strong for corn in the south-west.

The Government Crop Reporter says: "The number of breeding sows in the United States is estimated by the government to be about 1.6 per cent more than on April 1 last year, mainly in the southern states. Hog cholera is in the wane, total losses from the disease last year being estimated at 6.6 per cent of the total supply, as compared with about 10 per cent a year ago and 11.9 per cent two years ago."

## BAROMETER OF WHEAT PRICES FOR CHICAGO.

May closed: 1.12 1/2  
Wednesday, April 19: 1.12 1/2  
Tuesday, April 18: 1.12 1/2  
Monday, April 17: 1.12 1/2  
Sunday, April 16: 1.12 1/2  
Saturday, April 15: 1.12 1/2  
Friday, April 14: 1.12 1/2  
Thursday, April 13: 1.12 1/2  
Wednesday, April 12: 1.12 1/2  
Tuesday, April 11: 1.12 1/2  
Monday, April 10: 1.12 1/2  
Sunday, April 9: 1.12 1/2  
Saturday, April 8: 1.12 1/2  
Friday, April 7: 1.12 1/2  
Thursday, April 6: 1.12 1/2  
Wednesday, April 5: 1.12 1/2  
Tuesday, April 4: 1.12 1/2  
Monday, April 3: 1.12 1/2  
Sunday, April 2: 1.12 1/2  
Saturday, April 1: 1.12 1/2

**WHEAT—High. Low. Close.**  
1914-5. \$1.67 1/2 1.67 1/2 1.67 1/2  
1915-6. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1916-7. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1917-8. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1918-9. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1919-20. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

**EXPORTS SHOW STEADY GAIN**  
Washington, D. C., April 19.—Foreign trade statistics compiled today by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce show that exports for the eight months ending with February were valued at \$1,000,000,000 more than those for the corresponding eight months of the year before. Imports in the same period increased by \$200,000,000. Supplies for the allied armies continue to lead the export list in value of shipments, with ever increasing consignments.

**NEW INCORPORATIONS.**  
NEW CORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED AS FOLLOWS:  
Chicago, Ill. 1916-7. \$1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1917-8. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1918-9. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1919-20. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1920-1. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1921-2. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1922-3. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1923-4. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1924-5. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1925-6. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1926-7. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1927-8. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1928-9. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1929-30. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1930-1. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1931-2. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1932-3. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1933-4. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1934-5. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1935-6. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1936-7. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1937-8. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1938-9. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1939-40. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1940-1. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1941-2. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1942-3. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1943-4. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1944-5. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1945-6. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1946-7. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1947-8. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1948-9. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1949-50. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1950-1. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1951-2. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1952-3. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1953-4. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1954-5. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1955-6. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1956-7. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1957-8. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1958-9. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1959-60. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1960-1. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1961-2. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1962-3. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1963-4. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1964-5. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1965-6. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1966-7. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1967-8. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1968-9. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1969-70. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1970-1. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1971-2. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1972-3. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1973-4. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1974-5. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1975-6. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1976-7. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1977-8. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1978-9. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1979-80. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1980-1. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1981-2. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1982-3. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1983-4. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1984-5. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1985-6. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1986-7. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1987-8. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1988-9. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1989-90. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1990-1. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1991-2. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1992-3. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1993-4. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1994-5. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1995-6. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1996-7. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1997-8. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1998-9. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
1999-00. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2000-1. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2001-2. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2002-3. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2003-4. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2004-5. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2005-6. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2006-7. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2007-8. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2008-9. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2009-10. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2010-1. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2011-2. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2012-3. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2013-4. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2014-5. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2015-6. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2016-7. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2017-8. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2018-9. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2019-20. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2020-1. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2021-2. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2022-3. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2023-4. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2024-5. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2025-6. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2026-7. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2027-8. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2028-9. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2029-30. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2030-1. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2031-2. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2032-3. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2033-4. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2034-5. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2035-6. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2036-7. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2037-8. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2038-9. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2039-40. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2040-1. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2041-2. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2042-3. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2043-4. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2044-5. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2045-6. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2046-7. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2047-8. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2048-9. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2049-50. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2050-1. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2051-2. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2052-3. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2053-4. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2054-5. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2055-6. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2056-7. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2057-8. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2058-9. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2059-60. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2060-1. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2061-2. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2062-3. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2063-4. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2064-5. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2065-6. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2066-7. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2067-8. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2068-9. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2069-70. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2070-1. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2071-2. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2072-3. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2073-4. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2074-5. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2075-6. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2076-7. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2077-8. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2078-9. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2079-80. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2080-1. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2081-2. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2082-3. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2083-4. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2084-5. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2085-6. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2086-7. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2087-8. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2088-9. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2089-90. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2090-1. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2091-2. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2092-3. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2093-4. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
2094-5. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00  
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AGE 32, in or outside Chicago; 100  
Address 4154  
ATION WID-AMBITIOUS RESPONSE  
over 9 yrs. exp. looking for  
help, helper, cashier, and  
Address M 420 Tribune  
RTION WID-TO FIRST CLASS SALESMAN  
to the trade  
TION WID-FIRST CLASS SALESMAN  
have last store in Porter or Chester  
Address M 420 Tribune  
SITUATION WID-TO FIRST CLASS SALESMAN  
man, 28; city and road experience  
501 Tribune  
STOCK SALESMAN  
with clean record desires change  
ment. Address G 356 Tribune  
TION WID-HAVE BOLD  
grocery, and confectionery  
seller in all parts of U. S. 10 yrs.  
Address M 420 Tribune  
SITUATION WID-AGE 30, GOOD  
ple in. Address H 300 Tribune  
TION WID-SPECIALTY SALESMAN  
man travels. Address M 420 Tribune  
RTION WID-TO FIRST CLASS SALESMAN  
city; 10 yrs. exp. Address M 420 Tribune  
TION WID-TO FIRST CLASS SALESMAN  
Address M 420 Tribune  
SITUATION WID-TO FIRST CLASS SALESMAN  
growing bus. will start  
801 Tribune  
SITUATION WID-SPECIALTY SALESMAN  
office. Address M 420 Tribune  
ATION WID-CITY SALESMAN  
man, one year exp. in  
not met. Address H 315 Tribune  
TION WID-TO FIRST CLASS SALESMAN  
young man, 28 yrs. exp. in  
801 Tribune  
Moys.  
SITUATION WID-ELEVATOR SWITCH-  
board, bellboy, color  
801 Tribune

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**MANAGER.** Get a real  
 salary. Call me at  
 the business at 59  
 445. Tribune.  
**NEW YOUNG**  
 position with present em-  
 ployment. Make possi-  
 ble in college trained and  
 energetic. Will leave city.  
**WANTED.** I HAVE TO BROAD  
 management, etc., with full  
 salary. Will want norma-  
 lization. Call me at 59  
 445. Tribune.  
**PERSON MAN.**  
 structural steel fabrica-  
 tion manager, executive,  
 and modern production  
 experience.  
**Business Man.**  
 office and retail business  
 to secure a high  
 price. Call me at 59  
 445. Tribune.  
**RESP. DEPART-**  
 ment. I have a highly  
 experienced and able  
 person open for im-  
 mediate advancement.  
**PROBABLY EXP.**  
 30 years. Age 30  
 moderate, not less than  
 27. Call me at 59  
 445. Tribune.  
**MANAGER.**  
 in sales and adver-

**WELD-MECH. DRAFTSMAN**  
 detail and design. Heavy  
 mechanical. Address M 359, Tribune.  
**WELD-MECH. ARTIST. LUTHERING**  
 and iron, or color. Address  
 1111. Tribune.  
**SITUATION WELD-YOUNG MAN**  
 24 years old. No more  
 situation with chance to learn  
 some exp. A. P. 1111. Tribune.  
**SITUATION WELD-BY FIRST CLASS**  
 24 years old. No more  
 situation with chance of taking charge.  
 Address F 118, Tribune.  
**WELD-YOUNG MAN. EXP.**  
 18 years. Address  
 1111. Tribune.  
**SITUATION WELD-ALL AROUND PRINT-**  
 ing. Cylinder Gordon, folder. Try  
 1111. Tribune.  
**SITUATION WELD-ALL AROUND PRINT-**  
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 1111. Tribune.  
**SITUATION WELD-COMPOSITION WITH**  
 exp. Address F 118, Tribune.  
**SITUATION WELD-AS ATTENDANT, NEAR**  
 your home. Address  
 F 576, Tribune.  
**WELD-YOUNG MAN. EXP.**  
 18 years. Address  
 1111. Tribune.  
**SITUATION WELD-LICENSED ARCHITECT**  
 contract-term connection.  
 G 118, Tribune.  
**SITUATION WELD-BY CONNECTION**  
 detail and design. Heavy  
 mechanical. Address M 359, Tribune.  
**SITUATION WELD-YOUNG MAN. EXP.**  
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**SITUATION WELD-GERMAN-GOOD WORK-**  
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 G 118, Tribune.

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to return and I forgive and  
PERSONAL—BROOKLYN. RODE FLEA  
BARKER.

**BUSINESS PERSONALS.**

**PERSONAL—DOING SPRING CLEANING.**  
50c per doz. washed, 10c and 15c per doz. dusted  
25c room up; wallpaper cleaned; 50c  
furniture. Economical. Doing 10c per hour; also  
falling hair and dandruff. MRS. A. D.

**PERSONAL—DANCE.** **PERSONAL—DANCE.**  
how to keep your precious outfit. Ed. Cal  
TRACKETT & ABAR, 200 Indiana-  
POLY.

**PERSONAL—DANCE.** **PERSONAL—DANCE.**  
ROSE LANGRISH, SUITE 107, 21 E. 10TH ST.

**PERSONAL—HAIR REMOVED BY ELECTRICITY.**  
LONIE KELLER, 85 E. 10TH ST., 2ND FLOOR.  
I can remove all hair from the face, neck  
thoroughly removed by electricity. **HAIR PER-**  
MANY. 100 E. 10TH ST., Marshall Field Annex.

**TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.**

**LATEST AND BEST VISIBILITY PERMANENT**  
Others—  
All machines in good order and appearance.  
Large and small sizes. Two Stores.

21, Clark St.,  
REBUILT TYPEWRITER CO.  
100 E. 10TH ST., Marshall Field Annex.  
REMINGTON, UNDERWOOD, L. C. SMITH.

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**DIAMONDS** and **WANTED** **LEGITIMATELY GUAR-**  
anteed. **Wanted** **diamonds, pearls, jew-**  
**elry** and **other dealer**; **platinum** **ac-**  
**cepted** **any** **quantity** **at** **any** **time** **and**  
**old** **gold** **silver** **platinum** **brooches**  
**and** **other** **jewelry** **at** **any** **time** **and**  
**highest** **prices** **for** **pawn** **tickets** **and** **diamond**  
**and** **other** **jewelry** **at** **any** **time** **and**  
**City** **No.** **600** **N. Ann** **Ind.** **58** **S. State.**

**I** **BUY** **DIAMONDS** **PAWN** **TICKETS** **OLD**  
**and** **other** **jewelry** **at** **any** **time** **and**  
**quickest** **results** **private** **office** **PAUL** **Stor-**  
**and** **other** **jewelry** **at** **any** **time** **and**  
**and** **other** **jewelry** **at** **any** **time** **and**  
**IND** **AND** **GET** **100% CASH** **IN** **FULL** **FOR**  
**at** **2nd** **Floor** **R. 608** **7** **W. Madison** **—** **a** **very**  
**business** **man** **will** **pay** **more** **for**  
**than** **any** **jewelry** **or** **brooch** **Private**  
**and** **other** **jewelry** **at** **any** **time** **and**  
**HIGHEST** **CASH** **PRICES** **PAID** **FOR** **PAWN**  
**tickets** **diamonds** **and** **other** **jewelry**  
**and** **other** **jewelry** **at** **any** **time** **and**  
**DIAMONDS** **AND** **WATCHES** **OLD** **WEEDS**  
**and** **other** **jewelry** **at** **any** **time** **and**  
**and** **other** **jewelry** **at** **any** **time** **and**

**BILLIARDS AND BOWLING.**

**FOR** **SALE** **BILLIARD** **TABLES** **BRAND**  
**and** **other** **jewelry** **at** **any** **time** **and**  
**\$15** **second** **hand** **tables** **at** **reduced** **prices**  
**and** **other** **jewelry** **at** **any** **time** **and**  
**of** **any** **kind** **at** **any** **time** **and**  
**and** **other** **jewelry** **at** **any** **time** **and**  
**BALKE** **COLLINDER** **CO.** **212** **2nd** **8** **W.**  
**BILLIARD** **TABLE** **LEGITIMATE** **MARGANO**  
**and** **other** **jewelry** **at** **any** **time** **and**  
**and** **other** **jewelry** **at** **any** **time** **and**  
**and** **other** **jewelry** **at** **any** **time** **and**  
**and** **other** **jewelry** **at** **any** **time** **and**

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terminals, envelopes, or cards, 42; samples free. Booklets, catalogues, and circulars our specialty. E. L. FANTUS, 525 S. Dearborn-st. Tel. Harrison 3217.

**CARDS, ENVELOPES, OR LETTERHEAD**  
printed, 500 for \$1; 100 calling cards with case, 35c. Archer Press, 3806 Archer-av., Chgo.

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**27**  
**-NORTHWEST.**  
**E APTS.**  
**ROOMS**

orchestra, showers, va-  
n. ballroom, etc.  
Surroundings.  
Cannell courts.  
C. & N. W. R. R.  
nd.  
restigation.  
Park-bld.  
**Garage**  
ater. \$3. No charge  
outside light; 4, 6,  
grounds; satisfac-  
telephone, and in-  
venient to station  
west and south from  
and Milwaukee ave.  
dings. H. W. BUT-  
al 4553  
**TERMINAL**  
**NARD-ST.**  
to inspect this new  
of your room ac-  
niments; pedestal  
ches and sun par-  
cially conduct your  
\$30 to \$37.50.

T.  
ROOM APTS

**UP.**  
the baths; modern  
ile-art.  
**APARTMENTS:**  
to \$300. Act quick;  
easons-ava. Tak  
s, walk block south  
blvd., walk 3 blocks  
man, janitor service;  
on premises. George  
s and T Room  
died Pa. 861-55 on N.  
two flat bldg., with  
ricely modern; large  
at \$90 and \$12.50

**ROOM ID FLAT-**  
new, very transpa-  
ent and clean; prefer  
very reasonable. Call

**ND 5 ROOM APTS.**  
overlooking Ham-  
blvd.; laid out  
shrubs; very mod-  
ations. - Rand. 1739

**4 ROOM FLAT IN**  
1900 N. Kedzie-av.,  
rental; no vaca-  
ements. Apply C  
edium. 1492.

**ERN-AV.-CORNER**  
ern & room steam  
concessions;

**63 Milwaukee-st.**  
**SUN PARLOR**

ST AND 2D; FUR-

rent \$22; modern;  
romantic. Key 34

**MONTROSE** and  
new; \$32.50 to \$40.  
Sheridan-rd. Edg.

**STRICTLY MOD.** 4  
bedsideboards; near  
SERUM, 3301 West  
1st. P.R.I. PORCHES  
suit; \$35 up; 3 bks.  
Kimball and Sunny-  
vale.

**2 B. DENT; 6 LARGE**  
rooms; will decorate to  
plea. Humboldt 2451.

**NEW 4 ROOM COR**  
new. 3337 Sunnyside  
av. L; \$32.50. Ph.

**DZIE-AY. FINE 4**  
bed apta., \$27.50 and  
up. LIN & CO., 111 W.

**4 B. 6 ROOM FLAT**  
new. heat; Belmont and  
Humboldt.

**4 B. 4 AND 5 ROOM**  
new. apt. new. Irving  
3609.

**DZIE-AY. 6 RMS.**  
new. S. S. Dearborn-st.

**AT. STEAM HEAT**  
bargain. \$22. 1044

**EASTERN-AV., SIX**  
gas, \$18. **ROBERT**  
**W. Washington-st.**

FR.-AV. 6 RMS.  
 Monthly \$265.  
 STOVE HEAT \$20.  
 In 1946.  
 PARKER, SLEAN  
 N. Troy-st.  
 MODERN; READY  
 TO LIVE \$352.  
 FLATS 311, 318  
 N. Austin 1780.  
 TRAIL RMR.  
 40, Glendale 2104.  
 ELEC. FURN. OR  
 entral Pl.-bld.  
 73.-WEST.  
 D. S. E. COR.  
 mod flats; low rents;  
 See Janitor on prem-  
 AND TRUST CO.  
 PENDENCE BLVD.  
 7 light, modern  
 arden; h. w. heat;  
 HER. HAMLIN-AY.  
 5 room apta. opp.  
 \$43. CHERRIE  
 re Grove-av.  
 2 ROOM FLATS  
 apta; \$25 and \$26;  
 Concessions.  
 1789.  
 AT, NEWLY DECOR-  
 ation; modern. See  
 or call SUE 3292.  
 TS, RATHY, GAS

fine trans.; can't be  
d \$15. See janitor.

BRIGHT UP  
 2 baths, vacuum,  
 Kedsie 2306.  
 DEREN 6-7 ROOM  
 living steam; heated  
 near Garfield Park.  
 4307-11 JACKSON;  
 4 rm., 3d floor;  
 r. \$37.50. HOVEY.  
 6 ROOM FLATS;  
 new and very mod-  
 erned to \$40-\$45.  
 Open evenings.  
 EDZIE and WAL-  
 SH, 111 W. Wash-  
 ington.  
 ALISTED ST. AND  
 116-118. ROB-  
 SON, 111 W. Wash-  
 ington BLVD. 1ST  
 floor heat. \$35. ROB-  
 SON, 111 W. Wash-  
 ington BLVD.  
 116 P. K. PLAT.  
 6 r. overtopping  
 W. Slids. Kedsie  
 2306.  
 6 ROOM FLAT, LIGHT  
 lock e. of Garfield  
 Park-av.  
 BRIGHT UP  
 best janitor serv-  
 ice.  
 ST. AT GAR-  
 field, best janitor serv-  
 ice.

BLVD., 2D—MOD.  
to May 1. D. G.

CON-  
STOVE  
50 N. La Salle.  
-ST. 8 ROOMS;  
light, hardwood  
N. 8 RMS. AND  
overlooking  
-ST. NR. IN-  
MET. 7 rm. ap-  
Met. L. \$40.  
N HEATED 2D  
L. \$50; see janitor  
-ST. 5 ROOMS;  
from park; 3d floor.  
\$31.50; 5 RMS.  
AND ARMING-  
1419.  
-NNY FLAT. 2D.  
Seeley 065.  
\$29. AND 32.  
-ST. 5 BARS. 2  
\$40. Kedzie 1168.  
2 & RM. FLATS.  
-field-av.  
-ST. 9 BEAUTIFUL  
maire 1st.  
-DING-AY. MOD-  
HEAT; NEAR L.  
1741 Warren st.  
HEAT; GR. PK.  
3406 Walnut st.

ROOM STEAM  
tor: 27 Honoré-st.:  
E-ST.: 4 ROOM

BLVD. KEDZIE  
parlors.  
M. H. W., JAN-  
1. \$15.  
N. AV., 5 SUNNY  
reas. Kedzie 7000.  
W. 1ST., 7 ROOM  
eat.  
: 22 N. MAY ST.  
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